

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1971

Established 1887

## Mr. Pompidou and Heath Talk Today

Europe's Future at Stake

James Goldborough

PARIS, May 19 (UPI)—British Prime Minister Edward Heath and French President Georges Pompidou are expected to begin a summit meeting today at the Elysée Palace in Paris.

Only a few minutes after the two leaders arrived at the Elysée Palace, Mr. Pompidou was seen talking to Mr. Heath.

Mr. Pompidou is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Heath is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Pompidou is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Heath is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Pompidou is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Heath is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Pompidou is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Heath is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Pompidou is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Heath is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Pompidou is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Heath is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Pompidou is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Heath is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Pompidou is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Heath is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Pompidou is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Heath is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Pompidou is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Heath is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Pompidou is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Heath is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Pompidou is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Heath is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Pompidou is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Heath is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Pompidou is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Heath is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Pompidou is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Heath is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Pompidou is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Heath is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Pompidou is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Heath is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Pompidou is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Heath is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Pompidou is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Heath is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Pompidou is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Heath is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Pompidou is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Heath is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Pompidou is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Heath is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Pompidou is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Heath is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Pompidou is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Heath is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Pompidou is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Heath is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Pompidou is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Heath is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Pompidou is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Heath is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Pompidou is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Heath is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Pompidou is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Heath is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Pompidou is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Heath is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Pompidou is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Heath is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Pompidou is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Heath is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Pompidou is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.

Mr. Heath is expected to say that the meeting is a historic one, marking the first steps toward a new unity between the two nations.



French Prime Minister Chaban-Delmas welcoming British Prime Minister Heath at Orly.

## Similar to Moscow-Paris Pact

## Canada, Russia Sign Accord To Consult on Foreign Affairs

MOSCOW, May 19 (UPI)—

Canada and the Soviet Union today signed an agreement calling for mutual consultations on foreign affairs, Canadian officials said.

The Soviet Union had such an agreement only with France among non-Communist countries.

Canada had such an agreement only with the United States, Japan and Australia.

The agreement was signed by Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and Premier Leonid Brezhnev in a special ceremony at the Leningrad reception house.

"Done Something Good"

After he signed, Mr. Brezhnev declared.

"I think we have done something good today."

Canadian sources also said that the agreement was a "historic and monumental" one.

"We do not consider it a major breakthrough," one top Canadian source said. "It is important, but they are describing it in superlatives."

In addition to arranging for "regular consultations on important international problems," a key paragraph of the protocol says.

"In the event of a situation arising which, in the opinion of the two governments, endangers the maintenance of peace or involves a breach of the peace, the two governments will make contact without delay in order to exchange views on what might be done to improve the situation."

Other sections of the protocol say the agreement contains no effect on the obligations of Canada under NATO agreements or the Soviet Union under the Warsaw Pact requirements.

The signing of the agreement followed private consultations of Mr. Trudeau with Mr. Brezhnev, and later with Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev.

The Queen Mother receives \$66,000 a year and Princess Margaret \$36,000.

The queen did not specify the sort of raise she expected, but to keep in step with the cost of living she would need an 85 percent increase, according to a Buckingham Palace spokesman.

It was Prince Philip who publicly raised the question of royal poverty in November, 1969, when he told an American television audience that the queen's budget was running in the red.

The problem of the royal budget has stirred embarrassment among royals and some sarcasm among anti-monarchists.

One of the staunchest anti-monarchists in Parliament, William Hamilton, a Scottish Labor member who has made royalty his special target for years, is expected to serve on a special committee that will now examine the queen's finances.

The committee is expected to complete its study by July.

The Civil List covers salaries for a palace staff of 300, housekeeping and annuities for some royal relations.

The queen has vast properties in her own name—some of which are worth upwards of \$145 million—but the income from these goes into the public treasury.

Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Kosygin discussed prospects for military disengagement at their first talks yesterday, sources said. The sources said Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Brezhnev also discussed it as part of a wide-ranging discussion of international affairs today.

Their talk lasted one hour and 45 minutes, the sources said.

The Trudeau party leaves Moscow tomorrow for an eight-day, 10,000-mile tour of the Soviet Union from Siberia to south-central Asia.

## No Israeli Reply to U.S. Plea For Map of Desired Borders

JERUSALEM, May 19 (UPI)—

Premier Golda Meir told the Knesset (parliament) today that Israel has not answered United States demands for a detailed map of the borders it envisages with the Arab states.

Mrs. Meir made the statement in answering a series of 12 parliamentary questions. Most of them were concerned with what the map of Israel will look like under the terms of a peace treaty with the Arab adversaries.

Opposition member Shmuel Tamir asked Mrs. Meir if the U.S. government, or the State Department, had "demanded" from Israel exact details of the future borders it proposes as a basis for a peace settlement.

Mrs. Meir said, "Affirmative." Mr. Tamir asked if a future map has been drawn, and if so what it is.

"No recommendation has been submitted, nor has any discussion been held in the cabinet on the issue of the determination of borders," Mrs. Meir replied.

"But in answer to other questions she said Israel has informed the United States it will not agree to a withdrawal to the borders which existed before the 1967 Middle East war, as U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers proposed on Dec. 9, 1969."

Asked if Israel had informed Mr. Rogers during his recent visit here that this rejection still stood, Mrs. Meir replied, "Affirmative."

She said reports which appeared in The Washington Post and Time magazine and were reprinted in Israeli newspapers, giving alleged details of Israeli "plans" and "maps" for withdrawal, were incorrect.

Definition Asked

Opposition member Uri Avnery asked Mrs. Meir if there has been an improvement in relations between Israel and France.

"To our regret," she said, "there has been no significant improvement in relations."

Sadat Pledges Era of Reform

CAIRO, May 19 (Reuters)—President Anwar Sadat today promised Egyptians a new era of reform at home and abroad if the nation he would make peace with Israel only in return for complete withdrawal from Arab territory.

Addressing the first meeting of the new 34-member cabinet after last week's abortive coup, he called for full support from the government in reforming the nation's institutions.

He fully briefed the cabinet on his latest moves to clean up the administration and assured ministers the political turmoil in Egypt was now over.

"Open Up a New Era"

It was not divulged what steps he intended to take over the six ministers and other leading politicians now under arrest, accused of attempting to overthrow the government.

"Our duty now is to work for the good of the people and open up a new era," he said.

Mr. Sadat, whose words were reported by his new information minister, Abdel Kader Hakim, said Egypt's foreign policy remained unchanged.

Mr. Sadat has been involved in talks with the United States on reopening the Suez Canal as the first stage of a peace settlement.

But he reaffirmed that Egypt would not give up one inch of territory and would not forget the rights of the Palestinian people.

Mr. Sadat tomorrow will address the National Assembly. He is expected to give details of the shape of Egypt's promised new constitution.

## Ceausescu To Visit China

VIENNA, May 19 (AP)—

Romanian Communist party chief Nicolae Ceausescu will go to China for a friendship visit early next month, the Romanian news agency Agence Press reported today.

The visit will be the first of a party chief of an East European country to Peking. It was seen here as a new demonstration of Romania's independence towards the Kremlin.

He also will visit North Vietnam and North Korea.

# Senate Troop-Cut Moves Crushed in Early Tests

## Proposals Would Halve U.S. Force in Europe

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, May 19 (UPI)—The Nixon administration won smashing victories today in initial Senate votes on proposals to cut U.S. forces in Europe.

The Senate first rejected, by a 63-26 roll call, a revised version of Majority Leader Mike Mansfield's amendment to cut in half—from 300,000 to 150,000—the U.S. contingent in NATO by Dec. 31, 1971.

Then, by 81-13, the Senate killed an amendment by Sen. Birch Bayh, D., Ind.; Sen. William Saxton, R., Ohio and Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D., Conn., to cut U.S. forces to 150,000 in two steps by the end of 1972 unless the European allies agree to defray \$225 million annually in U.S. NATO costs.

The first vote came on a revision, sponsored by Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D., Wis., and endorsed by Sen. Mansfield. It provided for a reduction to 250,000 by June 30, 1972, to 200,000 one year later, and to 150,000 by June 30, 1974.

It provided that the first of these cuts—but not the later ones—could be canceled if the Warsaw Pact and NATO opened talks by Sept. 30 this year toward mutual troop reductions.

Sen. Nelson said this would give the President a substantial amount of time to negotiate cuts with the Russians before having to make any under the provision's requirements.

But Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman John Stennis, D., Miss., told the Senate that the amendment simply sent the United States into negotiations with the position that the Russians, by refusing to negotiate, could trigger the mandatory U.S. cuts.

Sen. Stennis and administration spokesmen like the Republican leader, Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, and the whip, Sen. Robert P. Griffin of Michigan, said this would put the United States in the ludicrous position of saying in effect, "Either you agree to negotiate or we'll cut back unilaterally."

Neither Sen. Nelson nor Sen. Mansfield made the obvious counter-argument—that the Russians had a great stake in obtaining a permanent, mutually agreed-upon reduction that Congress would not be likely to rescind. This would free them from the enormous cost of heavy troop loads in central Europe and could open the way toward a further reduction of U.S. Soviet troops.

On the vote, doves such as Frank Church, D., Idaho, Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, and Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., opposed the Mansfield position, citing the need to negotiate any cutback on a mutual basis rather than impose it by legislative fiat.

Although the Mansfield forces were crushed on the first vote, that is not necessarily the end of the matter. There is very substantial feeling in the Senate that Europe, now highly prosperous, can afford to bear a far greater share of the NATO burden and reduce the U.S. load correspondingly.

Votes on other versions of the NATO cutback proposals, including the original Mansfield version, were to come later in the day.

These are almost sure to fail now but, should the current moves toward East-West talks on troop reduction fail and should America's NATO allies balk at assuming more of the alliance's financial burdens, then Sen. Mansfield plans to offer his troop cutback proposal again, later in the year, probably with more chance of success.

Sen. Mansfield's present bill is (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



LOADED ARMS—Senator Mike Mansfield walking down Senate corridor yesterday before the vote on his bill.

## Rail Strike Ends as Congress Acts

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, May 19 (UPI)—

America's trains were rolling again today after a two-day strike ended with a 13.5 percent pay raise for the 13,000 striking signmen. President Nixon signed the emergency legislation into law last night.

Mr. Nixon's chief rail labor mediator, Assistant Secretary of Labor W.J. Usery, promptly resumed efforts today to settle the pay dispute which led to Monday's strike. At stake also was a resumption of the walkout when the strike-halting law expires on Oct. 1.

Mr. Usery met this morning with C.J. Charnick, president of the AMT-CIO Brotherhood of Railroad Signmen, and planned meetings with rail industry negotiators later.

\$4.29 an Hour

The 13.5 percent pay increase ordered by Congress will add approximately 51 cents to bring average signmen's wages to about \$4.29 an hour. The increase is retroactive in varying amounts dating back to Jan. 1, 1970, giving the workers an additional lump-sum payment.

Trains began rolling out of yards around the country to deliver a two-day backlog of freight halted by the strike, which forced the shutdown of some mines and factories and caused slowdowns in a number of industries.

Passenger service was reported normal this morning on most railroads, including the busy commuter runs into New York, Chicago and other major cities.

The new Amtrak national passenger system announced that all but four of 184 intercity trains it operates were being restored today, with all service operating by tomorrow.

Good THU Oct. 1

The joint resolution passed last night would forbid the Brotherhood of Railroad Signmen from striking and railroad management from locking out its employees until Oct. 1.

The Senate passed the measure easily by voice vote early last night. House of Representatives passage followed, also by voice vote, three hours later.

Until late afternoon it had appeared likely that the coast-to-coast tieup would go into a third day. This would have made it the longest of the four national rail strikes since World War II.

After bargaining between the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

to bring out cities was rapidly approaching normal in the wake of Congress' quick passage last night of a back-to-work order coupled with a 13.5 percent pay raise for the 13,000 striking signmen. President Nixon signed the emergency legislation into law last night.

Mr. Nixon's chief rail labor mediator, Assistant Secretary of Labor W.J. Usery, promptly resumed efforts today to settle the pay dispute which led to Monday's strike. At stake also was a resumption of the walkout when the strike-halting law expires on Oct. 1.

Mr. Usery met this morning with C.J. Charnick, president of the AMT-CIO Brotherhood of Railroad Signmen, and planned meetings with rail industry negotiators later.

\$4.29 an Hour

The 13.5 percent pay increase ordered by Congress will add approximately 51 cents to bring average signmen's wages to about \$4.29 an hour. The increase is retroactive in varying amounts dating back to Jan. 1, 1970, giving the workers an additional lump-sum payment.

Trains began rolling out of yards around the country to deliver a two-day backlog of freight halted by the strike, which forced the shutdown of some mines and factories and caused slowdowns in a number of industries.

Passenger service was reported normal this morning on most railroads, including the busy commuter runs into New York, Chicago and other major cities.

The new Amtrak national passenger system announced that all but four of 184 intercity trains it operates were being restored today, with all service operating by tomorrow.

Good THU Oct. 1

The joint resolution passed last night would forbid the Brotherhood of Railroad Signmen from striking and railroad management from locking out its employees until Oct. 1.

The Senate passed the measure easily by voice vote early last night. House of Representatives passage followed, also by voice vote, three hours later.

Until late afternoon it had appeared likely that the coast-to-coast tieup would go into a third day. This would have made it the longest of the four national rail strikes since World War II.

After bargaining between the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Queen Having Household Budget Troubles

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, May 19 (NYT)—Queen Elizabeth II of Parliament today for an increase in the annual royal budget of \$1,140,000.

It is 19 years since the Civil List—the amount taxpayers' money allocated for upkeep of the monarchy—was last revised.

asking for a review of the Civil List provisions, the queen's message said in part.

Her Majesty regrets that developments in recent years have made that provision inadequate for the maintenance of that standard service to her people to which she believes with her and her family to adhere, and has named that the papers necessary for a full consideration of the subject shall be laid before House.

The message added that the queen was "anxious to limit the burden that any new provision impose on her people at this time" and was sent to relinquish her \$144,000 Privy Purse, personal spending money.

The queen urged, however, that "consideration be given to improving the provision" of her and Prince Philip, and other members of the royal family. Prince Philip's salary is

\$66,000 a year. The Queen Mother receives \$168,000 a year and Princess Margaret \$36,000.

The queen did not specify the sort of raise she expected, but to keep in step with the cost of living she would need an 85 percent increase, according to a Buckingham Palace spokesman.

It was Prince Philip who publicly raised the question of royal poverty in November, 1969, when he told an American television audience that the queen's budget was running in the red.

The problem of the royal budget has stirred embarrassment among royals and some sarcasm among anti-monarchists.

One of the staunchest anti-monarchists in Parliament, William Hamilton, a Scottish Labor member who has made royalty his special target for years, is expected to serve on a special committee that will now examine the queen's finances.

The committee is expected to complete its study by July.

The Civil List covers salaries for a palace staff of 300, housekeeping and annuities for some royal relations.

The queen has vast properties in her own name—some of which are worth upwards of \$145 million—but the income from these goes into the public treasury.

## Russia Sends 5-Ton Station Toward Mars

MOSCOW, May 19 (Reuters)—

Russia today launched a space probe toward Mars to carry out scientific research around the planet, Tass announced.

The news agency said the probe, an interplanetary station named Mars-2, was launched at 1623 GMT.

Its main purpose is to "carry out a complex of scientific research about the planet Mars and the space surrounding it," Tass said.

The agency said the station weighs about five tons and will take about six months to reach the vicinity of Mars.

It is expected that in November after traveling a distance of about 392 million miles, instruments aboard the station are functioning normally, the agency said.

Mars-2 is far larger and shows the development in Soviet space technique in the nine years since the Mars-1 failure. Mars-1 weighed just less than one ton.

The Tass announcement did not specify whether Mars-2 will go into orbit around Mars, soft-land on it or make a flyby.

Meanwhile, at Cape Kennedy, Fla., the launching of a Mariner unmanned spacecraft toward Mars was postponed a second time today while scientists continued to investigate the failure of an identical mission May 8.

## Defeat Conceded by SST Senators

WASHINGTON, May 19 (UPI)—

Senate backers of the supersonic transport plane conceded defeat today by agreeing to compromise legislation that would add \$70.5 million to the cost of closing out the project.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler acknowledged that the SST "very likely" was dead.

Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., told the Senate that Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, D., Wash., a leading SST supporter, would offer a motion to terminate the program but add \$70.5 million to reimburse commercial airlines which had advanced money for development and to pay government costs of administering the shutdown.

The compromise was reported as Senate debate ended on a House-approved measure that would convert the original \$85.3 million termination fund into a subsidy for resurrecting the once-defeated, 1,800-mile-an-hour plane.

Two Votes Near

The Senate neared votes first on a Proxmire proposal, to kill the \$85.3 million approved by the House to revive the SST, and then on the compromise amendment to close out the project with a total of \$155.8 million.

If Sen. Proxmire's proposal is approved, he indicated he would not object to the compromise and its extra closing-out funds.

Whichever course the Senate takes, the final result would have to go to a conference committee

with the House, where



## Kidnapped Israeli Diplomat Writes to Wife He Is 'Okay'

ISTANBUL, May 19 (UPI)—Israeli diplomat Ephraim Elrom, kidnapped and under threat of death, told his wife in a letter today that he was "okay." Israeli sources said. The deadline for his threatened execution was less than 24 hours away.

The Turkish government reiterated that it would not deal with the kidnappers and said it had drafted a bill, retroactive to Mr. Elrom's abduction Monday, that would authorize the death sentence for his abductors. Scores of suspects were jailed today in a second day of mass arrests.

The letter, written in English, was dropped in a mailbox at the flat where the graying, 50-year-old

consul-general was hauled away unconscious after battling his kidnappers.

The sources said the letter read:

"Dear Elsa. I am with the Turkish People's Liberation Army. Don't worry. I am okay. Love, Ephraim."

Later, Mrs. Elrom, in a letter published through the Turkish news agency, appealed to the kidnappers. She said: "I know you are a young man, as a distressed mother who has lost her only son in a horrible plane accident. My only one in life is my husband now."

The self-proclaimed Liberation Army claimed responsibility for the abduction and said Mr. Elrom would be slain if all "revolutionary guerrillas" were not released from Turkish prisons by 5 p.m. tomorrow.

## Israeli 'Panthers' Continue Protest

JERUSALEM, May 19 (AP)—Oriental Jews who call themselves "Black Panthers" continued demonstrating outside police headquarters here today, demanding the release of comrades arrested during yesterday's rioting. Premier Golda Meir clearly upset by yesterday's fighting between Panthers and police, thumped a table during an address to North African immigrants and demanded:

"How is it possible that Jews can throw Molotov cocktails on other Jews in the Jewish state?"

Three Molotov bombs were tossed yesterday during the riot, injuring a youth. Ten policemen and five Panthers were wounded in the central Jerusalem fighting.

About 100 Panthers were seeking to dramatize their claims that the dark-skinned Jews in Israel suffer discrimination at official and social levels. There was no violence in today's demonstration.

## Pirate Radio Director Admits Financing Raid on Rival Ship

THE HAGUE, May 19 (Reuters).—A director of the pirate radio ship Veronica said on Dutch television last night that he paid another official of the company to ensure that rival pirate vessel Mabo-2, also outside territorial waters, would be forced to enter a Dutch port.

Mabo-3 owned by Radio Nord-see International, was seriously damaged in a fire-bombing on Saturday, although it was able to resume broadcasting the next day. Police have detained four men—three professional fishermen and Veronica executive Norbert Jurgens.

Director Bull Verwey of Radio Veronica said on television that he had paid Mr. Jurgens between

10,000 guilders (\$2,600) and 12,000 guilders to get the job done.

"It was agreed that the ship would be forced to enter a Dutch port on the condition that human life would not be endangered," Mr. Verwey told an interviewer.

"I have the impression that it got out of hand."

An Amsterdam State Water Police spokesman said earlier in the week that various creditors have claims against Radio Nord-see. The claims cannot be collected as long as the vessel remains in international waters.

Earlier yesterday, Radio Veronica management said it greatly regretted and strongly condemned the attack on the 670-ton vessel.

Sources said that although the bombing took place outside the Dutch three-mile limit, it was covered by a 1958 international treaty which gives every state jurisdiction over acts of piracy on the high seas.

Police sources said the four suspects—Mr. Jurgens and the three fishermen—would be charged by the Hague public prosecutor with piracy. The case would be tried by the Hague District Court. Charges have not been made yet.

## Small U.K. Airline Steps Up Challenge on Atlantic Run

LONDON, May 19 (AP)—A British airline and a U.S. travel company have stepped up the charter challenge to scheduled air carriers by offering Britons a six-day vacation in New York, air fare and accommodation included, for \$79 (\$189.50).

The private airline, Caledonian-BVA, and Travelers International of New York are offering the cut-price tariff to clubs and organizations. Passengers must travel in parties of 40 or more and must have been members of their organization for at least six months.

The new terms, which will be available as of next winter, also

include a \$99 (\$297.50) nine-day Eastern Seaboard trip and a nine-day California vacation costing \$129 (\$309.50).

The move is another headache for the 20 hard-pressed transatlantic operators who, it is estimated, will lose about two million passengers to charter out this year. That is about a fourth of the total.

Caledonian-BVA said yesterday that it expected to carry 250,000 passengers to the United States and back this year on charter and inclusive tour flights. That is 30 percent more than last year.

## 3-Foot 2-Inch Woman Dies in Texas at 24

HOUSTON, May 19 (Reuters).—Dolores Pullard Johnson, 24, who at 8 feet 2 inches was listed as the world's tallest woman, died in a hospital here yesterday.

Mrs. Johnson, from DeQuincy, La., underwent surgery here on March 10 for removal of a brain tumor, which had caused her body to produce too many growth hormones. She had been working in a showbiz with a traveling carnival.

## GEORG JENSEN SILVER

London  
George Jensen  
15 New Bond Street, London W1

Paris  
George Jensen  
239 Rue Saint-Honore, Paris-1er

Paris  
La Boutique Dancoise  
42 Avenue de Friedland, Paris-8e

Brussels  
George Jensen  
172 Avenue Louise, 1050 Brussels

Rome  
Casa Dancoise George Jensen  
87 Via Francesco Crispi, Roma

Orders over \$100 can be shipped at Danish export prices.

## Troop Cuts Rejected in Senate Votes

### 2 Bids to Halve U.S. NATO Units Crushed

(Continued from Page 1)

offered as a rider to routine legislation extending the military draft for two years.

Many senators opposing Sen. Mansfield's mandatory approach—would provide funds for the maintenance of only 150,000 U.S. troops—made clear that they want Europe to pick up a bigger share of the NATO tab and that they favor a reduction of the U.S. force level, but through negotiations with NATO partners rather than a unilateral U.S. action.

Sen. Mansfield has been advancing NATO troop-cut proposals for years with little response. He decided to put it in the form of binding legislative language when he became convinced that was the only way to make clear to both the administration and America's NATO allies that the overwhelming public sentiment in the United States is that Europe carry a larger share of its defense burden.

The administration and NATO stalwarts such as Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., and Sen. Charles McC. Mathias Jr., R., Md., said a unilateral troop cut would weaken European confidence that the U.S. is ready to defend it against the Soviet bloc and could cause a major political realignment in Europe.

Nevertheless, when Sen. Mansfield offered his amendment in mandatory form last week it appeared to have an excellent chance to carry at least the Senate and maybe the House. However, Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev's proposal in a speech last week for East-West negotiations on the issue doomed the Mansfield proposal.

Mr. Brezhnev's initiative allowed the administration to argue that passage of the Mansfield amendment would force the United States to negotiate with both hands tied, since the Kremlin would know that the troop cuts might be made in any event.

## Rail Strike In U.S. Ends

(Continued from Page 1)

union and the railroads broke down Monday and picket lines were thrown up five hours later. President Nixon proposed a simple extension to July 1 of the no-strike, no-lockout moratorium that had expired last weekend when he exhausted all remedies under the Railway Labor Act.

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, however, substituted a measure by Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., that would extend the time period to Oct. 1 and give the signalmen a 17.5 percent pay raise.

This is precisely what the signalmen would have received retroactively in three steps had they accepted the recommendations of a presidential emergency board in the dispute and conforming approximately to a wage pattern already agreed to by six other rail unions representing a majority of the industry's 600,000 workers.

The committee approved the Javits measure, 13 to 1. Late yesterday afternoon, after some five hours of hearing government, union and management witnesses, the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee approved a different version, extending the truce only to July 20 and cutting the pay increase to 13.5 percent. The Senate agreed to that and the House agreed to concur in the Senate's Oct. 1 moratorium expiration date.

## Thant Asks Aid For Pakistanis

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 19 (AP)—Secretary-General U Thant appealed today to governments and private sources for voluntary financial contributions to alleviate the "tragic situation" of East Pakistan refugees now in India.

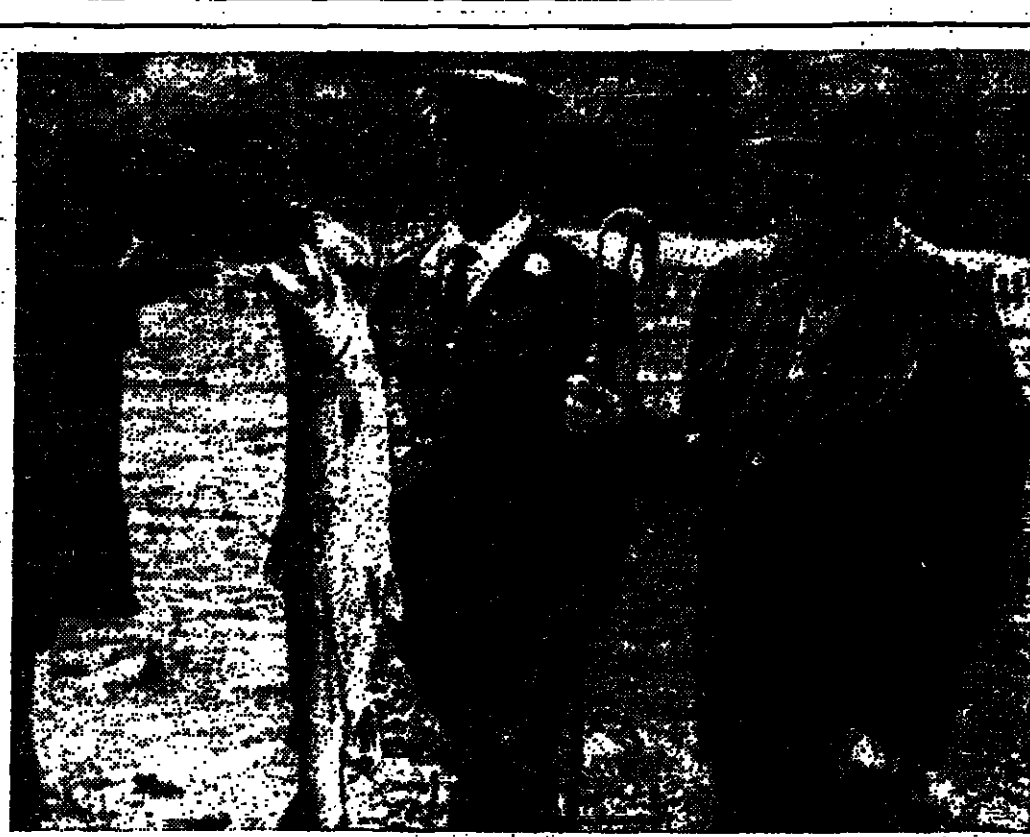
In a statement, he said that while he could not estimate the exact number of refugees, there is conclusive evidence of the presence of very large numbers of people from East Pakistan in the neighboring states of India who are in immediate need of assistance.

## U.K. Newspaper Poll 7,616-258 vs. EEC

LONDON, May 19 (Reuters).—The London Evening News reported today that its readers polled 7,616 to 258 against Britain's joining the European Economic Community.

The result emerged from a weekend poll of Evening News readers in London and southern England. Only a fraction of the paper's readership—more than a million—replied to the poll.

At about the same time, Robert Schuman, the French Foreign Minister, proposed what was to become the European Coal and Steel Community. Mr. Schuman envisaged this as a means through which Europe, Britain included,



FISHING IN SPAIN—General Franco admiring the magnificent salmon he caught recently while on vacation in northwest Spain, in an apparently non-polluted river.

## News Analysis

## Showdown on EEC at the Elysée

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, May 19 (UPI).—A history of misunderstandings between two nations will be temporarily forgotten tomorrow when British Prime Minister Edward Heath walks into the Elysée Palace to begin two days of talks which will determine whether Britain finally joins Europe.

It has all come down to this meeting. If there was any doubt, President Georges Pompidou dispelled it on British television Monday when he said that all the problems—New Zealand Commonwealth sugar, finance, sterling—could be worked out if Mr. Heath gave the right answers to the "basic" questions.

"One shouldn't believe," Mr. Pompidou said, "that British entry into the Common Market is simply a matter of solving, for example, the Commonwealth sugar problem. The truth is that there is a question of Europe, and it is a matter of knowing if the British conception is truly European."

It is a page taken directly from Charles de Gaulle. Harold Wilson, in his newly published memoirs, tells of his confrontation with President De Gaulle in June, 1967, during the last Franco-British summit, a month after the second French veto of British entry into the Common Market.

The general, writes Mr. Wilson, was explaining why France was hostile. Britain, De Gaulle told Mr. Wilson, "would introduce an element that inclined toward an Atlantic type of community," with close ties to the United States. "This certainly does not appeal to France," De Gaulle went on to say that, unfortunately, others in the community were already favorable to Atlanticism.

Atlantic Concept

The Dutch, said De Gaulle, are strongly in favor of the Atlantic concept. The Belgians, as much. The Germans would be very tempted. The General continued, and "les pauvres Italiens," so dependent on the United States, would follow.

Only France had a truly European conception, De Gaulle told Mr. Wilson, adding that he had not said no to Britain, only that more time was needed.

Four years have passed since that summit, and tomorrow Mr. Heath will answer the same questions. Are the British "European" enough for Europe? Are they ready to renounce much of their past, many of their ways, Atlanticism, the Commonwealth and join Europe—the place, as a recent British poll emphasized, where the wags begin.

There weren't always so "European."

There had been hope immediately following World War II that Britain would join the battered nations of the Continent in a political union. Winston Churchill, in his famous speech at the University of Zurich, in 1946, called for Europe to "arise," and announced, "We must build a United States of Europe."

Apart from two defense pacts, however—the Brussels Pact (later the Western European Union) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization—little came of it.

It was not until 1948, when 500 prominent Europeans met at The Hague to discuss political steps, that any progress was made. On May 5, 1948, in London, the Council of Europe was born, which was to be the nucleus for the future United States of Europe. It never lived up to the hopes of the federalists, and turned into little more than a debating club.

EEC Formed

At about the same time, Robert Schuman, the French Foreign Minister, proposed what was to become the European Coal and Steel Community. Mr. Schuman envisaged this as a means through which Europe, Britain included,

by pooling its industrial resources, would be prevented from ever going to war again. On March 18, 1951, the ECSC Treaty was signed, abolishing all restrictions on coal and steel exchanges.

Britain refused to participate on the ground that the ECSC was supranational in character.

By 1959 the British Conservatives were back in power and at that time, as last year, the Tory victory was hailed by pro-Europeans. But Churchill, despite his Zurich speech, showed he had no intention of joining Europe.

Anthony Eden proclaimed that Britain was British to the "narrow of our bones," and its interests went beyond the shores of Europe to the seven seas.

Despite British reluctance to participate in the construction of Europe, and the 1954 failure of the European Defense Community, the European federalists went ahead. Jean Monnet, who was serving as president of the ECSC High Authority, resigned in 1954 to found the Action Committee for the United States of Europe, which encouraged a sector-by-sector approach to European integration. This approach was adopted on June 1, 1955, when the foreign ministers of the six ECSC countries met at Messina, Sicily, to consider the steps to integration. Britain declined to send a representative.

A year later, at Venice, the Six agreed to set up the European Economic Community and Euratom. The Treaty of Rome, setting up the two, was signed March 25, 1957, and the Common Market and Euratom were born Jan. 1, 1958.

About this time, Britain, left out to get in the game. The so-called Mansfield Plan was born by which Britain hoped to submerge the newly created communities into a free trade area which included Britain and Scandinavia.

It was also in 1958 that Gen. de Gaulle returned to power and inherited the Common Market. Lengthy talks on the Mansfield Plan were held, and it seemed as if the British plan had submerged the newly created communities into a free trade area which included Britain and Scandinavia.

De Gaulle returned to power and inherited the Common Market. Lengthy talks on the Mansfield Plan were held, and it seemed as if the British plan had submerged the newly created communities into a free trade area which included Britain and Scandinavia.

De Gaulle's Veto

It turned sour. On Jan. 14, 1963, Gen. de Gaulle vetoed the first British bid. Britain, said the general, would turn the EEC into a "colonial association" under American guidance and leadership. Then, prophetically, he said he "would not be surprised if Britain one day is ready, but at present it is not."

A year later the Laborites, under Mr. Wilson, came to power and by 1966 Britain was ready for another bid, convinced that Labor's Britain would be acceptable to De Gaulle where Tory Britain was not.

In his memoirs Mr. Wilson recounts his first meeting with De Gaulle in 1965. During that visit to Paris he attended an afternoon meeting at the Quai d'Orsay at which he was welcomed away into a private room by Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville, Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and economics professor Jacques Rueff for a lecture on why the price of gold should be raised.

Mr. Wilson, who was against a gold increase, disagreed with his hosts. "It was clear that I had failed to pass the examiners," he writes in the memoirs.

It was the first hint of the second Gaullist veto. Two years later, in a May, 1967, press conference, De Gaulle repeated that Britain still was not ready to join the Common Market.

Since 1967 there has been considerable change. De Gaulle and Mr. Wilson, two uncomfortable antagonists, are replaced by Mr. Heath and Mr. Pompidou, both conservatively oriented capitalists of modest beginnings. But the basic question—whether Britain is ready to tie itself to Europe—remains.

In his memoirs, Mr. Wilson refers several times to De Gaulle's phrase that Britain must "move itself alongside the Continent."

Mr. Pompidou, in his BBC telecast Monday, quoted Churchill's phrase that Britain, forced to choose between "Europe and the great beyond," would always choose the latter.

"Today," Mr. Pompidou told his British audience, "it is a matter of Great Britain choosing Europe."

Lung-Transplant Death

LONDON, May 19 (AP)—A 39-year-old man has died in King's College Hospital 83 days after receiving the right lung of a 17-year-old boy. The hospital said he was the world's second longest surviving lung-transplant patient.

The longest survived ten months in Belgium's Ghent University Hospital in 1969.

## Money, Checks May Be There

## Tons of Petitions on POW Lie Unread in Paris Cellar

PARIS, May 19 (AP)—A week before Christmas, Marie R. Berton, of Knoxville, Iowa, sent a \$15 check to an organization seeking better treatment for American prisoners in North Vietnam.

"I have a son in the Air Force," Mr. Berton wrote, "and he suggested for this Christmas that all of our family donate to your organization instead of spending so much on ourselves."

The organization, the "National League of Families of American Prisoners of War and Missing in Action," never opened Mr. Berton's letter.

Today, his unopened check lies in a dark, dingy cellar in a Paris suburb, among more than 30 tons of dust-covered letters and petitions from millions of other Americans concerned about the prisoners held by Hanoi.

Emile Jean Couste, director of the moving and storage company which owns the cellar, was astonished to find the check in a letter opened at random. He estimated that more than three million other letters and petitions were stored in his cellar, most of them in unopened envelopes.

How Many Checks?

"My God," he said, "who knows how many more checks might be lying about in this place? I couldn't possibly afford to have anyone search through all these letters."

Mr. Couste's warehouse in Pantin, a crumbling working-class district north of Paris, has become the main collecting point for the appeals brought on several occasions to Paris, usually addressed to the North Vietnamese delegation at the peace talks. The delegation systematically refuses to accept the appeals, and they usually end up in the Pantin cellar.

"It's becoming a bigger thing than I bargained for," Mr. Couste said.

He first got involved with the appeals last year, when a group of private American citizens tried to dump several crates filled with petitions on the sidewalk in front of the North Vietnamese delegation.

The French police guarding the building threatened to arrest the Americans for littering the sidewalk, so they had no alternative but to load the crates back on their truck.

An organization named "Concern for Prisoners of War, Inc.," San Diego, Calif., rented the cellar to store the petitions temporarily while deciding what to do with them.

As other groups arrived with tons of letters and petitions, the pile in Mr. Couste's cellar grew and grew. It now fills five rooms, stacked up to the ceiling in places, packed in official U.S. mailbags, cardboard boxes, leather suitcases, airline bags, steel-bound crates—or simply lying about the floor in crumpled heaps.

Mr. Couste said he has not been paid for several months for the storage space, valued at \$140 monthly. The letters occupy some 360 square feet, he said, and more keep arriving every day.

"At first it was just bags and crates brought in by some group or other," he said. "But now I

am getting hundreds of them from individual Americans, addressed to me as I was an intermediary dealing with the North Vietnamese."

"It's got so that I sleep all the letters that come from the United States here," Mr. Couste said. "I don't have the time to turn them."

## 6-Hour Clash Reported A Shau Val

SAIGON, May 19 (UPI)—Thousands of South Vietnamese troops driving into the Valley fought a six-hour today with large North Vietnamese forces entrenched in the area.

It was the first major clash since the three-week-old campaign. Reports said North Vietnamese were killed and four South Vietnamese wounded. One U.S. helicopter was shot down and a spotter plane hit. It was reported.

Elements of five North Vietnamese regiments were in the battle, but the size of the force is not known. North Vietnamese regiments are 2,800 men, and the number of troops is somewhat lower than 14,500.

The size of the government force was not disclosed. Security reasons, but "battalions" of government troops and infantrymen were involved. A government force of 600 men was reported.

The troops involved were of the South Vietnamese 2nd Division, which pushed into the valley in northeast Sunday while a large force drove in from the west. They were supposed to be U.S. helicopter gunships.

Officers said allied backing the ground troops, receiving heavy ground support and that heavier weapons were expected in the next days.

Today's battle was a Communist tactic to push south of the Demilitarized Zone, in a continuing campaign to prevent North Vietnamese forces from reaching the Shau Valley. The Shau runs west across Vietnam to DMZ.

In Saigon, John N. Irwin, Under Secretary of State, said today on the second day of the battle, that he came to "look, listen and learn."

Mr. Irwin, deputy assistant secretary of state for Asian and Pacific affairs, met on his arrival at Air Force Jet by U.S. Ambassador William L. and other officials.

## My Lai General Is Demoted And, With Aide, Is Censured

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Resor said that after reviewing Gen. Koster's case he was in "substantial agreement" with an assessment of Gen. Koster's performance made last January by the former First Army commander, Lt. Gen. Jonathan O. Seaman.

Gen. Seaman ordered criminal charges dropped against Gen. Koster on grounds that the general had not "deliberately" covered up the massacre and because of Gen. Koster's "long and honorable career."

But Gen. Seaman recommended a censure—which normally ends a military career—for Gen. Koster's "failure to report the civilian casualties, of which he did have knowledge, to the next higher headquarters . . . and for failing to thoroughly investigate the matter."

Information Ignored

Mr. Resor today said: "A great deal of information suggesting that a possible tragedy of serious proportions had occurred at My Lai was either known directly to Gen. Koster, or was readily available in the operational logs and records of the division."

Mr. Resor said that Gen. Koster didn't use the investigative staff in the division to look into the matter, or to review whatever information was made.

"As the division commander," Mr. Resor said, "Gen. Koster must clearly be held responsible for ascertaining the accuracy of the information which he had about My Lai, as that information indicated that his might have been guilty of some misconduct. Any other conclusion would render meaningless the concept of command responsibility according to the position of authority."

Mr. Resor also said Young was guilty of unsound conduct for a general said that because Gen. Koster was excluded from certain conversations between Gen. Koster and another subordinate, neither looking into the matter nor taking any action.

Heinemann in Romania

BUCHAREST, May 19 (UPI)—West German President Gustav Heinemann left Bucharest for Romania today for a day of sightseeing in northern Romania, about 40 miles from the Soviet frontier.

Lung-Transplant Death

LONDON, May 19 (AP)—A 39-year-old man has died in King's College Hospital 83 days after receiving the right lung of a 17-year-old boy. The hospital said he was the world's second longest surviving lung-transplant patient.

The longest survived ten months in Belgium's Ghent University Hospital in 1969.

SALE OF HAUTE COUTURE MODELS WITH LABELS

Always over the latest collections. Tax free. Fastest alterations.

CABESSA

123 Rue La Botte (1st floor on the left)

Open every day, except Sundays

## CHUNK

Specialty Gifts and Souvenirs

Unusual Gifts, Souvenirs, Stationery, etc.

40 RUE ROYALE, PARIS

CHUNK

*The St. Regis Sheraton*

One of the best European hotels is in New York. The St. Regis-Sheraton.

For reservations telephone 01-937-9876 in London. Telex 261534. Cable Sheraton London W8

St. Regis-Sheraton Hotel

37th Avenue at 37th Street

SHERRATON HOTEL AND SUITES

مكتبة







## One More 5-Megaton Blast

## Lower-Megaton Tests Hinted In AEC Environment Report

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, May 19 (UPI).—The Atomic Energy Commission's five-megaton weapons test this fall will be its last on Alaska's Amchitka Island, suggesting that the "Cannikin" test is the only underground weapons test the United States plans in the multi-megaton range.

"After the successful completion of Cannikin the AEC intends to vacate Amchitka," the AEC says in the draft of a 40-page environmental statement to the White House. "Beyond successful completion of Cannikin, the AEC does not have any plans for future underground nuclear testing on Amchitka, although this does not preclude such plans should a future need arise."

Scheduled for the first week of October, Cannikin is understood to be a test of an enlarged version of the warhead for the Spartan anti-ballistic missile. The fact that the AEC plans only one such test raises several questions about future testing plans and the size of Spartan warheads.

Cannikin is being conducted in Alaska because Amchitka is the only place the AEC feels it can safely detonate weapons larger than five megatons. Its regular testing grounds in Nevada are too close to cities such as Las Vegas to test weapons larger than one or two megatons.

Nevada Escalation? "It's possible the AEC plans to escalate the Nevada tests from one to two megatons," one source close to the commission said. "On the other hand, it might simply mean that the AEC feels it can get everything it needs out of

one-megaton tests."

Another reason for the move from Amchitka might be that the Defense Department feels no great urgency beyond Cannikin to test a large Spartan warhead, one in the range of three to five megatons. It is possible, sources speculate, that the Pentagon has given priority to a one-megaton Spartan warhead.

In the draft version of its environmental report, the AEC denies Cannikin will trigger large secondary earthquakes or tidal waves but does admit that it will damage the 42-mile-long island and possibly kill off some of its wildlife.

The most controversial part of the environmental statement is sure to be the AEC's discussion of how much radiation will leak from the test site into the ocean, and when this leakage will take place.

Most likely, the AEC claims, ground water contaminated by radiation will take 1,000 years to find its way into the Bering Sea, by which time the radioactivity will have been largely dissipated.

A second and "less probable" mechanism, the AEC says, will release the radiation to the sea in 100 years, and a third mechanism, which the AEC says is "very unlikely," will discharge contaminated water into the sea three years after the test.

130-Year Pollution If this takes place, the AEC contends, radiation will be discharged from the test site into the ocean for the next 130 years. The water would be 1,200 times more radioactive at the time of its first discharge than water containing the maximum safe concentrations of radiation.

The worst damage Cannikin will do to Amchitka, the AEC said, will be to leave a "submarine crater" above the explosion site that will be 10 to 100 feet deep and as much as 4,000 feet across.

The test will also cause rock falls and earth slides out to four miles from the test site, which could damage the nests of the ten bald eagles and three peregrine falcons seen nesting there.

The shock of the test might kill some salmon in island streams and could cause lung damage in salmon and sea otters swimming offshore. Changes in pressure will almost certainly kill some fish called three-spine sticklebacks in island streams, the AEC conceded.

## Al Capp's Case Is Postponed

BOSTON, May 19 (AP).—A postponement to June 23 was ordered yesterday in Boston Municipal Court for cartoonist Al Capp, held as a fugitive from Eau Claire, Wis., where warrants charged him with sodomy, attempted adultery and indecent exposure.

Judge Elijah Adlow ordered Mr. Capp freed in his own custody and continued the case when Mr. Capp asked for time to obtain a lawyer in Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin warrants charge the offenses were against a coed at Eau Claire State College, where he went to make a speech.

## Leningrad 9 Guilty Verdict Seen Certain

## Sentencing of Jews Also Expected Today

MOSCOW, May 19 (UPI).—A Leningrad court today retired to "determine punishment" for nine Jews charged with plotting to hijack an airplane and other offenses, the Russian news agency Tass said today. The verdicts are expected tomorrow.

The official Soviet reports treated the issue of the defendants' guilt as a foregone conclusion, although under Russian law it has yet to be decided by the court.

Tass, the only source of news from the Leningrad courtroom, said the last two defendants, Hillel Shuman and Viktor N. Boguslavsky, took the stand today to utter final words of guilt and remorse as the other seven had before them.

Earlier in the week-old proceedings, the prosecution had asked sentences ranging from one year to ten years in prison camps.

## Leningrad Asked

The defense pleaded for leniency, principally on the grounds that the defendants confessed and described themselves as "pawns" of Israeli Zionists, according to Tass.

Members of the judicial collegium for criminal cases at the trial of the nine in Leningrad retired today to determine measures of punishment for members of the criminal group which is charged with preparing the hijack of an airliner, concealing a duplicating machine, fabricating, keeping and circulating slanderous anti-Soviet materials.

Under Russian law, the jury—called "collegium" and consisting of one professional judge and two citizen-jurors—has the double function of ruling on guilt or innocence and deciding sentences. Both the judgments and the sentences are expected in tomorrow's announcement.

## German River Poison Kills Schools of Fish

SIEGBURG, Germany, May 19 (AP).—A brown wave of poison has swept down an 18-mile section of the Sieg River, a Rhine tributary, leaving fish by the tens of thousands dead in its wake. West German authorities reported yesterday.

Investigators from the states of North Rhine-Westphalia and Rhineland-Pfalz were attempting to identify the poison and locate its source. A fisherman's association charged that a wood-working company dumped the poison in the river over the weekend.

## Picasso-Smeared Leads To Jail Term, Fine

GRASSE, France, May 19 (AP).—A Spanish painter who smeared paint over one of Pablo Picasso's works in a museum in October was given a suspended four-month prison sentence and ordered to pay 1,000 francs fine today.

Salvador Isquierdo-Torres, 35, explained his act to the court by saying, "I was in a critical situation. Only the great painters succeed in selling their canvases. I wanted to attract attention to the unknowns."



SPACE STAR—Russian Cosmonaut Pavel Popovich, who remained in orbit for 70 hours aboard Vostok-4 in August, 1962, inspecting the French-made satellite, "SRET," at the Center for Spatial Studies, yesterday in Brétigny, on the outskirts of Paris. The "SRET," built for scientific research only, will be delivered to the Soviet Union in June to be launched into orbit by a Russian rocket soon after.

## Ceylon Rebel Leader Vows No Surrender by Students

By Eric Pace

COLOMBO, Ceylon (UPI).—In the second month of the Ceylonese student rebellion, a self-styled spokesman for the rebels has emerged here. His code name is "Tilak," which means Jewel in Sinhalese, and he is busy looking up Western journalists while the Ceylonese authorities are trying to hunt him down.

"We will never surrender," the youthful Tilak cried during a two-hour interview in which he gave what he said were details of the rebels' organization and manpower.

In the interview, and in others with Western journalists, Tilak gave no proof of his identity beyond his ready tongue. But some young Ceylonese journalists said privately that he was the rebels' bona fide spokesman. And the Ceylonese security forces gave signs of being very eager to arrest him.

Tilak's statements have aroused particular interest within the Colombo government and the diplomatic community because the rebel movement has been virtually mute since it came out into the open last month. This silence has encouraged its critics to call it a "low-grade insurgency" and to stress its local nature.

"Homework" Revolt Tilak said that the revolt was "a purely homework product—we are not aligned with anybody." But he said that it was built on the thoughts of Marx, Lenin and Mao Tse-tung. He

received no equipment from outside, but asserted that they had seized large quantities of police weapons in their first raids. He indicated that they would welcome outside arms.

The rebels, mostly young high school graduates, convulsed this island state in April when they raided dozens of police stations and cut roads and other communication links in a drive to seize power.

But the security forces rallied and beat the rebels back by applying harsh police methods and by making use of submarine guns, helicopters and other equipment supplied by friendly foreign powers.

Tilak said that his "boys" had received no equipment from outside, but asserted that they had seized large quantities of police weapons in their first raids. He indicated that they would welcome outside arms.

## Nixon Sees U.S.-China Bars Removed Within a Decade

WASHINGTON, May 19 (UPI).—President Nixon expressed confidence today that barriers separating the people of the United States and the people of China would be breached within the next decade or before.

The President said that, although differences and rivalries between the governments will continue to exist, he hopes that demonstrations of concern for individuals will eliminate the barriers to free travel between the two countries.

"I want the United States to know the Chinese people," he said.

At the White House, meanwhile, Mr. Nixon thanked Nationalist China for its sympathetic support in the Vietnam war, but said the quest for peace now confronts all nations with new opportunities and challenges.

He made no mention of his administration's recent efforts to improve relations with Peking when he received the credentials of Nationalist Chinese Ambassador James C.H. Shen.

But he told Mr. Shen that "this is a time of change, and future generations will judge us by the courage and imagination we bring to the task of meeting it."

Mr. Shen expressed confidence that the United States will not bow to "evil winds" of appeasement.

Gen. Wallace joined the Army Air Force in 1928, served in the Canal Zone and in 1942 went to Europe as commander of a bombardment group. He became deputy chief of staff for operations of the 8th Bomber Command in England in 1943, and later served as assistant chief of staff for operations of the 8th U.S. Air Force and as operations director for headquarters, U.S. Strategic Air Forces in Europe.

Bishop of Columbia, CORMERA, Portugal, May 19 (UPI).—Viri Francisco Mendez, 54, bishop of Columbia, died today. He had been confined to bed since November.

## Master of Diverting Diverse Verse

## Poet Ogden Nash Is Dead at 68

BALTIMORE, May 19 (AP).—Ogden Nash, 68, whose hard-to-forget rhymes deflated the pompous and cheered the troubled, died today.

Mr. Nash had been receiving kidney treatment at Johns Hopkins Hospital following abdominal surgery in March.

## 'Candy Is Dandy'

NEW YORK (UPI).—"The only two lines I've ever written which I think have any chance of surviving me," Ogden Nash once said, were two lines written in his unregenerate youth.

Mr. Nash, who in a highly productive, 40-year writing career became the nation's best-known producer of humorous verse, referred to his now-classic "Reflections on Ice-Breaking":

Candy is dandy

But liquor is quicker.

The lines probably were Mr. Nash's most familiar, but he was no doubt indulging in excessive modesty when he pronounced them his sole claim to fame.

For Mr. Nash was considered by many of his admirers to be a sort of Abraham Lincoln of poetry, and they called his mangled verse an emancipation proclamation for all would-be poets who harbored the illusion that poetry had to follow some strict-law of rhyme and meter.

Actually, the man who could blithely rhyme "petunia" with "Pennysylvania" and deprecate a hated herb with the lines "Parley's ginsley" was a careful craftsman.

Much of his reputation was based on his long, straggling lines of wildly irregular length, often capped with extravagantly misapplied words to create weird rhymes, but they were lines that, on close examination, revealed a carefully thought-out metrical scheme and a kind of relentless logic.

In addition to being a writer of droll and witty verse, however, Mr. Nash was an ingenious critic of frailty and absurdity, whose targets ranged from animals to the income tax to the boring teller of dirty jokes who "trots out a horse of another off-color."

As one critic put it, Mr. Nash was "a philosopher, albeit a laughing one," who wrote of the "viciousness and eccentricities" of domestic life as they affected an apparently gentle, somewhat bewildered man.

Finally, Mr. Nash was that rarely among poets, a poet who made an excellent living at his craft. His 30 volumes of verse, with such engaging titles as "You Can't Get There From Here," "I'm a Stranger Here Myself" and "Bed Riddance," always sold well.

## Harvard Dropout

This fact notwithstanding, in "Everybody Makes Poets," a verse in which he detailed the

## Thomas Nevin, 71, Dies; Hemingway Driver in WW I

MEXICO CITY, May 19 (UPI).—Thomas Nevin, 71, who late an ambulance driver with the late Ernest Hemingway during World War I, died at American-British Cowdraw Hospital Monday of kidney failure and emphysema.

Hemingway put Mr. Nevin into his novel "A Farewell to Arms" as "the kid," which was the novelist's name for him when they served together in the American Field Service.

Mr. Nevin also served with the French Foreign Legion and was decorated by the French and Italian governments. He was a civil-engineering graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

## Anne Wynne

ROME, May 19 (AP).—Anne Wynne, 32, an Irish-born professor at the Rome Center of Chicago Loyola University, died this afternoon while teaching an English class.

Mrs. Wynne, married to Italian screen writer Franco Zuccato, and the mother of a 5-year-old son, had been teaching at Loyola for two years. She had lived in Rome since the Vatican Ecumenical Council, when she served as an interpreter for Irish journalists.

Doctors said her death may have been linked to an automobile accident in which she was involved two weeks ago.

## Maj. Gen. James Wallace

WASHINGTON, May 19 (UPI).—Maj. Gen. James H. Wallace, 65, USAF (ret.), died of emphysema May 10 in Wichita Falls, Texas.

Gen. Wallace retired in 1959 as commanding general of the Sheppard Air Force Base in Wichita Falls and remained to live in that city, where he was active in civic affairs.

Gen. Wallace joined the Army Air Force in 1928, served in the Canal Zone and in 1942 went to Europe as commander of a bombardment group. He became deputy chief of staff for operations of the 8th Bomber Command in England in 1943, and later served as assistant chief of staff for operations of the 8th U.S. Air Force and as operations director for headquarters, U.S. Strategic Air Forces in Europe.

Bishop of Columbia, CORMERA, Portugal, May 19 (UPI).—Viri Francisco Mendez, 54, bishop of Columbia, died today. He had been confined to bed since November.



Ogden Nash

frustrations of the poet's life, he concluded:

So my advice to mothers is if you are the mother of a poet don't gamble on the chance that future generations will crown him.

Follow your original impulse and drown him.

Mr. Nash was born Aug. 19, 1902, in Rye, N.Y. His parents, Edmund Stradwick Nash and the former Mattie Chennault, came from Southern stock. His great-grandfather was the governor of North Carolina during the Revolutionary War, and that ancestor's brother was Gen. Francis Nash, after whom Nashville, Tenn., was named. Ogden Nash was reared in Savannah, Ga., and several other East Coast cities, since his father's import-export business necessitated frequent moves.

Mr. Nash attended St. George's School in Newport, R.I., and then Harvard College for one year, but had to drop out to earn a living. He taught for a year at St. George's but fled, he said, "because I lost my entire nervous system carving lamb for a table of 14-year-olds." The experience was apparently so traumatic that, in later years, Mr. Nash was noted among his friends for his ragged nerves. He was, moreover, a bit of a hypochondriac—one who, a friend recalled affectionately in 1970, "seemed to enjoy poor health."

After St. George's, Mr. Nash worked on Wall Street as a bond salesman, but in two years, he said, he sold one bond—"to my godmother." Next he wrote streetcar advertising, then joined the advertising staff of Doubleday & Page, publishers. On the side, he tried to write serious poetry.

"I wrote sonnets about beauty and truth, eternity, poignant pain," he said. "That was what people I read wrote about, too—Keats, Shelley, Byron, the classical English poets."

Finally, however, he decided that he'd better "laugh at myself before anyone laughed at me," and he took to writing satirical verse. One summer afternoon in 1930, as he sat at his office desk, finding it difficult to keep his mind on the business of writing advertising copy, he had a "silly idea."

He jotted down some lines of verse, which he presently turned into the waste-basket. Later he fished out the paper, titled the lines "Spring Comes to Murray Hill," and mailed the verse to The New Yorker.

First Effort a Success The magazine bought the poem, which began:

I sit in an office at 344 Madison Avenue, And say to myself: You have a responsible job, haven't you? Why then do you fritter away your time on this doggerel? If you have a sore throat you can cure it by using a good gargle!

The poem had the essence of the scores that were to come from Mr. Nash's word-pummeling pen over the years—the near rhymes and the extended line, which he likened to "a horse running up to a hurdle but you don't know when it'll jump."

After selling another poem to The New Yorker, Mr. Nash picked up other markets, and a year later published his first collection of verse, "Hard Lines." He found that he was by then making more money writing verse—about \$40 a week—than he was in his advertising job, so he quit and went to work full-time for The New Yorker, briefly. From then on he worked as a freelance.

Over the years he turned out hundreds of verses, in part because, he said, "I always fear the wolf at the door." He even composed some lines on the subject, "Hymn to the Thing That Makes the Wolf Go":

O money, money, money, I'm not necessarily one of those who think thee holy, But I often stop to wonder how thou canst go out so fast when thou comest in so slowly.

To keep the money coming in, Mr. Nash annually took to the lecture circuit. Standing before the lecture stool, shouldered, his head dominated by misty eyes behind black-rimmed glasses, he held his audience in a continual state of mirth. Although his talks were chiefly readings of his verse, he larded them with gently amusing observations.

On one occasion, for example, he told his audience he did not like the subject of his lecture, which was billed as "Mide Through Nash," supposedly allusion to the fact he was a into middle age.

"I wish to disclaim all responsibility," he said. "I think this was dreamed up by agent, but it has a sort of meaty or disflay connotation which must be repugnant to fastidious."

He scheduled his lecture so he could travel by train, hotel, airplane, and write in of his verses:

I think progress began to progress when Wilbur Orville Wright started flapping around in Dayton. Kitty Hawk, because I bet that two Wrights mean wrong.

In the course of a well-but frustrating stay in England, Mr. Nash met E.J. Feeman, who was also there writing for the movies, and they on the idea for a musical. With book by Mr. Feerman, lyrics by Mr. Nash, and music by Kurt Weill, "One Touch of Nash" was a smash hit of the Broadway season. One of Nash-Weill songs in it, "St. Lawrence," has become a standard. Mr. Nash tried his hand at more musicals, but they were successful.

He did rather better in vision, as a member of a shows and the writer of a set to Saint-Saëns' "Carnaval of the Animals." From "Peter and the Wolf," and "The Sorcerer's Apprentice."

Mr. Nash lived for several years in New York, and he maintains a summer home in Little B Head, N. H., but his permanent home was Baltimore. There the study of his stone house, the Roland Park section, wrote his satiric verse in a hand, using a pad of yellow paper.

Mr. Nash said he never cut out words, but simply erased wrong words and searched for right one. "Sometimes a poet suggested by some human fo: he said, 'and sometimes by play on words. I'm very for the English language. I tea and you tease only the ti you love."

He could be extraordinary teasing when he rhymed "I by" with "gullaby" in a "I about birds, and 'honest' 'your honesty.' One of his: hilarious verses concerned a Schweigenbach, an extremely ful driver, who was hit by ano car and "knocked him her Hellensbach."

"Mr. Nash could dash of verse to suit an occasion, a after being mistaken for the street, the time as the ane Dorothy Parker's famous on "Meth seldom make pass girls who wear glasses," he c up with his own version: "A who is bespectacled/Don't get necktached."

And after his car was i in Boston, he wrote to The G I'd expected to be robbed Chicago.

But not in the home of the So I hope that the Cabots Lovells

Will mention the matter to Had His Serious Moment

Mr. Nash threw away one-liners in his verse: "W as four martinis at lunch feel as unfit as an unfit slightly too good, and a sour." He said he "infected maltreated and man-ha every known rule of gram prosody and spelling."

The Times of London n the point when it review of his early volumes. Nash's verse would be imp if the author took more with his rhymes," it noted p. "Mr. Nash, vastly bemused, 'This comes from a new in a country whose nationa them rhymes 'glorious' reign over it.' By compa my staff is Shakespearean."

—ALBIN KEE

which was billed as "Mide Through Nash," supposedly allusion to the fact he was a into middle age.

"I wish to disclaim all responsibility," he said. "I think this was dreamed up by agent, but it has a sort of meaty or disflay connotation which must be repugnant to fastidious."

He scheduled his lecture so he could travel by train, hotel, airplane, and write in of his verses:

I think progress began to progress when Wilbur Orville Wright started flapping around in Dayton. Kitty Hawk, because I bet that two Wrights mean wrong.

In the course of a well-but frustrating stay in England, Mr. Nash met E.J. Feeman, who was also there writing for the movies, and they on the idea for a musical. With book by Mr. Feerman, lyrics by Mr. Nash, and music by Kurt Weill, "One Touch of Nash" was a smash hit of the Broadway season. One of Nash-Weill songs in it, "St. Lawrence," has become a standard. Mr. Nash tried his hand at more musicals, but they were successful.

He did rather better in vision, as a member of a shows and the writer of a set to Saint-Saëns' "Carnaval of the Animals." From "Peter and the Wolf," and "The Sorcerer's Apprentice."

Mr. Nash lived for several years in New York, and he maintains a summer home in Little B Head, N. H., but his permanent home was Baltimore. There the study of his stone house, the Roland Park section, wrote his satiric verse in a hand, using a pad of yellow paper.

Mr. Nash said he never cut out words, but simply erased wrong words and searched for right one. "Sometimes a poet suggested by some human fo: he said, 'and sometimes by play on words. I'm very for the English language. I tea and you tease only the ti you love."

He could be extraordinary teasing when he rhymed "I by" with "gullaby" in a "I about birds, and 'honest' 'your honesty.' One of his: hilarious verses concerned a Schweigenbach, an extremely ful driver, who was hit by ano car and "knocked him her Hellensbach."

"Mr. Nash could dash of verse to suit an occasion, a after being mistaken for the street, the time as the ane Dorothy Parker's famous on "Meth seldom make pass girls who wear glasses," he c up with his own version: "A who is bespectacled/Don't get necktached."

And after his car was i in Boston, he wrote to The G I'd expected to be robbed Chicago.

But not in the home of the So I hope that the Cabots Lovells

Will mention the matter to Had His Serious Moment

Mr. Nash threw away one-liners in his verse: "W as four martinis at lunch feel as unfit as an unfit slightly too good, and a sour." He said he "infected maltreated and man-ha every known rule of gram prosody and spelling."

The Times of London n the point when it review of his early volumes. Nash's verse would be imp if the author took more with his rhymes," it noted p. "Mr. Nash, vastly bemused, 'This comes from a new in a country whose nationa them rhymes 'glorious' reign over it.' By compa my staff is Shakespearean."

—ALBIN KEE

Mr. Nash threw away one-liners in his verse: "W as four martinis at lunch feel as unfit as an unfit slightly too good, and a sour." He said he "infected maltreated and man-ha every known rule of gram prosody and spelling."

The Times of London n the point when it review of his early volumes. Nash's verse would be imp if the author took more with his rhymes," it noted p. "Mr. Nash, vastly bemused, 'This comes from a new in a country whose nationa them rhymes 'glorious' reign over it.' By compa my staff is Shakespearean."

—ALBIN KEE

Mr. Nash threw away one-liners in his verse: "W as four martinis at lunch feel as unfit as an unfit slightly too good, and a sour." He said he "infected maltreated and man-ha every known rule of gram prosody and spelling."

The Times of London n the point when it review of his early volumes. Nash's verse would be imp if the author took more with his rhymes," it noted p. "Mr. Nash, vastly bemused, 'This comes from a new in a country whose nationa them rhymes 'glorious' reign over it.' By compa my staff is Shakespearean."

—ALBIN KEE

Mr. Nash threw away one-liners in his verse: "W as four martinis at lunch feel as unfit as an unfit slightly too good, and a sour." He said he "infected maltreated and man-ha every known rule of gram prosody and spelling."

The Times of London n the point when it review of his early volumes. Nash's verse would be imp if the author took more with his rhymes," it noted p. "Mr. Nash, vastly bemused, 'This comes from a new in a country whose nationa them rhymes 'glorious' reign over it.' By compa my staff is Shakespearean."

—ALBIN KEE

Mr. Nash threw away one-liners in his verse: "W as four martinis at lunch feel as unfit as an unfit slightly too good, and a sour." He said he "infected maltreated and man-ha every known rule of gram prosody and spelling."

The Times of London n the point when it review of his early volumes. Nash's verse would be imp if the author took more with his rhymes," it noted p. "Mr. Nash, vastly bemused, 'This comes from a new in a country whose nationa them rhymes 'glorious' reign over it.' By compa my staff is Shakespearean."

—ALBIN KEE

Mr. Nash threw away one-liners in his verse: "W as four martinis at lunch feel as unfit as an unfit slightly too good, and a sour." He said he "infected maltreated and man-ha every known rule of gram prosody and spelling."

The Times of London n the point when it review of his early volumes. Nash's verse would be imp if the author took more with his rhymes," it noted p. "Mr. Nash, vastly bemused, 'This comes from a new in a country whose nationa them rhymes 'glorious' reign over it.' By compa my staff is Shakespearean."

—ALBIN KEE

Mr. Nash threw away one-liners in his verse: "W as four martinis at lunch feel as unfit as an unfit slightly too good, and a sour." He said he "infected maltreated and man-ha every known rule of gram prosody and spelling."

The Times of London n the point when it review of his early volumes. Nash's verse would be imp if the author took more with



مكتبة النهر

## Diana Vreeland Resigns as Editor-in-Chief of Vogue

By Hebe Dorsey

May 19 (UPI)—Diana Vreeland, editor-in-chief of Vogue and its moving picture magazine, announced today that she will be leaving the job after 12 years.

Vreeland, who was hired by the magazine's publisher, Condé Nast, in 1959, has been a major force in the fashion world for many years.

She is known for her bold and daring taste, and for her ability to create a sense of drama and excitement in the pages of Vogue.

During her tenure, she has introduced many new fashion trends, and has been instrumental in the careers of many famous models.

She has also been a major force in the development of the fashion industry as a whole, and her influence is felt in many ways.

Her departure from Vogue is a significant loss to the fashion world, and it is expected that her successor will be a woman of similar caliber.

one told one of her editors, "you must never fear being vulgar, just boring, middle-class or dull."

### Fashion Firsts

In New York, she functioned from a red-leopard office with leopard-print rug and burned Rigaud's green candles in silver saucers. She believed in putting the point across with bold, almost surrealist statements in Vogue. She was first with many fashions, including sheathing women in jungle-print underwear or wrapping their heads with leopard-print scarves.

She wore a gold and pearl earring on one ear, a ruby and diamond on the other. Her staff thought she was being absent-minded. Not at all. She had just dreamed up a new fashion, which, eventually ended up in Vogue.

Although she warned her copywriters against using the word "elegance" as if it were salt to be sprinkled on everything, she had her own very personal idea of elegance. "It's a thing of bone and spirit. It exists in animals like the gazelle. Audrey Hepburn and a few people have it."

Highly articulate, with a memorable, roaring voice and a way all her own of saying "dub-vine," she was always warning her editors "to get sensuality into the writing." When she couldn't find a word, she invented it such as "pazaz"—meaning jazzy, but only more so.

Intangibilities  
An exacting person, she was always aiming for things intangible, such as the time when she asked her art editor to give her the green "that saved America." "What green?" asked the poor puzzled man. "Oh, you know, it's the green that's like a billiard table in broad sunlight."

She was also unpredictable. Gloria Vanderbilt was summoned when after a long, hard afternoon of a fashion sitting, Mrs.



Women Wear Daily  
Diana Vreeland in 1968

Vreeland exclaimed happily: "Why, Gloria, you look like a little black grape."

She drove her staff hard but they all agree that she had a unique gift of bringing out the best in them. "She has a knack of feeding my ego," one of them said. Authority she had too. "I don't like indecision," she said. "When you say confusion, you simply mean mistake."

In private, Mrs. Vreeland is a star too. She lives in a world of illusions, masques, personal maids and entertained such people as Truman Capote, Cecil Beaton and Greta Garbo. A homely woman, with a strong nose and mouth, she had the intelligence to accept her appearance and ended up looking unique, in a dramatic well-groomed way. A case of mind over matter.

When the problem is one of nagging aches and pains, there is a comforting trip called Italy and The Cure. Two weeks in a luxury spa can make for a charming holiday which may help the arthritis as well.

Mrs. Leitzer has found that senior citizens are showing an increasing interest in the birthplaces of parents, grandparents, or great-grandparents. Once the town or province has been specified, she tries to put together a convivial group and sends them off, with a guide, to search out everybody's origins. These ancestor trips have ended up in a pile of new friends for everybody.

Mrs. Leitzer, a handsome, likeable attractive woman who adapted to the changing social demand with agility, laughed, "Gaw was right when he said 'What a pity youth is wasted on the young.'"

Jane Leitzer and Associates, 997 Bedford Road, Pleasantville, N.Y.

## pouring on the Far Side of Generation Gap

By Naomi Barry

May 19 (UPI)—"Can't do something about my age? About my aunt? Get off my back. Help them replace and have a good time. The complainers are Americans, aged 15 to 20. It's all I began to hear," Jane Leitzer in Paris lay on one of her frequent trips. She used to be mostly on placing Americaners in European families ranging for their education abroad. For ten years, she successfully operated her from headquarters in New York.

"I'm not any more kids," Mrs. Leitzer, who decided to bridge the generation gap by her business to the people on the other side of it.

Special Needs  
"I'm a girl of 16 and old and to be on her own. It's not that today a woman of 70 is still young enough to be around but she doesn't know how. If she is a she lacks the experience to make the arrangements for herself."

specific problems, however. They fear being alone in strange surroundings and they need extra attention. The network of Europeans developed by Mrs. Leitzer to be guardian angels to her young clients has been reorganized to greet and accompany the older folk. Travel is concentrated during the spring and autumn seasons when there is more time. All the nuisance details are handled including tipping. Hurry is eliminated.

Instead of aimless travel, there is always a plan. You don't have to be a teen-ager to take a Live-a-Language trip. There is total immersion in the language and culture of the country you choose: Italy, France or Spain. Residences are charming, small hotels. Conversation practice is encouraged with the local merchants, museum directors and those lovely people in Mrs. Leitzer's network who occasionally offer an invitation to tea.

## On the Arts Agenda

A number of violinists converge on Paris in late May and early June, with Yehudi Menuhin, along with Hephzibah Menuhin and cellist Maurice Gendron, playing at a concert in memory of the Romanian composer-violinist, Georges Enesco, May 27 at the Salle Gaveau, and playing and conducting the Menuhin Festival Orchestra June 9 and 11 at the Salle Pleyel. David Oistrakh plays with the Luxembourg Radio-Television Orchestra June 2 at Salle Pleyel and in recital June 4 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, while Henryk Szeryng plays Bach and Vivaldi with the Musiciens de Paris June 3 at the Salle Pleyel.

The noted mezzo-soprano, Regina Resnik makes her debut as a stage director with the new production of Bizet's "Carmen" at the Hamburg State Opera in June, with separate casts for performances in German and French. The international aspect of the project is heightened by the fact that the first German-language performances on June 6 and 13 have one English, one Canadian and two American singers in the principal roles—Tatiana Troyanos, Elizabeth Robinson, Richard Cassilly and Norman Mittelmann, while the first French-language performances on June 20 and 22 have Eugénie Tourangeau, Marina Kriovici, Plácido Domingo and Tom Krause in the same parts, Alain Lombard

## DINING OUT

### Classic Restaurant in Stockholm

By Jan Sjöby

STOCKHOLM—For a couple of decades, bulldozers and wrecking crews have been gnawing their way through much of central Stockholm, sweeping before them many of the classic places to dine. They are being replaced, gradually, by self-service grill bars, imitation pubs and pizzerias and expensive steak houses, all decorated in the latest Scandinavian Modern.

It is good to know that the old Restaurant Cattelini is still in business. The house opened in the late 1800s as a *condottiere*, a coffee house specializing in fancy pastries. Among the early steady customers for coffee and cream cakes was Oscar II, grandson of Marchal Bernadotte and grandfather to Sweden's present King Gustaf VI Adolf. The place, naturally, was in from the beginning.

In 1926, one Monsieur Cattelini arrived from Paris, acquired the premises and turned them into a French-style restaurant. With his French knowhow, he made it even more so: Painters and poets, nostalgically remembering their wild-oats student days in Paris, made the Cattelini their headquarters. Dark-suited civil servants from the neighboring government offices realized that a touch of garlic with the meat wasn't actually fatal.

"Don't get it wrong," says Harry Uhr, the man who took over when Mr. Cattelini retired in 1943. "This isn't a snob joint. Anyone is welcome, with or without a tie. But

we try to serve first-class food." Justly famous on the hors d'œuvre menu is the Baltic fried herring—a special Swedish delicacy—in effect a meal in itself at slightly less than a dollar. Alternatives are smoked salmon, smoked eel or smoked reindeer steak, among others.

The real come-hither is a tray of six small bourgeois meals at half the regular Stockholm price. "Our snails don't come out of a can," Mr. Uhr declared. "We raise them ourselves and we prepare them ourselves."

On the standard menu are such international dishes as sole meunière, scampi fritti à l'estragon—served with delicious deep-fried parsley—Chateaubriand with French fries and Béarnaise sauce, paella Valenciana and the specialty of the house, *coeur de flûte* Provencal.

But on the carte du jour, with some luck, one may find Scandinavian items such as venison ragout in red wine with mushrooms or snow ptarmigan in cream sauce with rowanberry jam.

### Outdoor Terrace

The Cattelini has expanded through the years and it now occupies the ground floors of a number of buildings in the historic Old Town. To the right of the entry hall and the hat check counter is the "fine room" with white table cloths and elaborate fin-de-siècle decor, more or less reserved for those with reservations.

To the left is a maze of rooms, and chances are there will be a

table around somewhere, even during lunch and dinner hours. The food is the same but the atmosphere is a little more relaxed. In the summer, there is an outdoor terrace, in the backyard of one of the houses.

At the other end of the block, connected to the main restaurant by mysterious passages, is the *backficka* (the "back pocket"), a small, tavern-like room, specializing in fish and game. Lots of Stockholm residents prefer the quiet atmosphere of the *backficka* to the busy atmosphere of the main restaurant.

The wines at the Cattelini are carefully selected and, as usual in Sweden, reasonably priced. A carafe of Spanish red wine costs about \$1.20, a bottle of Muscadet about \$3. A Chateau de Pomerol St. Emilion '62 will run about \$4.

Cattelini's secret: Excellent food, fast service, informal atmosphere and reasonable prices, at least by Stockholm standards. (Cattelini, Storkyrkobacken 9, Stockholm, phone: 20-18-18, an average price: \$6.)

### Richer Nobel Prizes

STOCKHOLM, May 19 (UPI).—The Nobel Foundation today announced that the 1971 Nobel prizes will be worth a record 450,000 kronor (\$87,300)—up 50,000 kronor from last year. The six prizes—for peace, literature, medicine, physics, chemistry and economy—will be awarded later in the year.

## SPACE FACTORY

Innovation will be the hallmark of tomorrow's growth markets.

For example, exciting new products made in earth-orbiting factories. In these space workshops, man will be able to make things he can't make on earth... hollow ball bearings, steel as light as balsa wood.

You don't have to wait until tomorrow for innovative banking services. Franklin National offers

them right now.

With our International Headquarters in New York City, the center of world trade, we're active in Europe, helping businessmen to search and finance today's exciting growth markets—in America and anywhere in the world.

Franklin understands growth as well as any banking institution. Our growth story has become a legend and a fact in the financial world.

For imaginative banking services—for a direct line to the future—think first of Franklin.

## INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

130 Pearl Street, New York, New York 10015  
Cable Address: FRANKBANK NEW YORK

European Representative Office  
27/32 Old Jewry, London, E. C. 2, England  
Cable Address: FRANKBANK LONDON

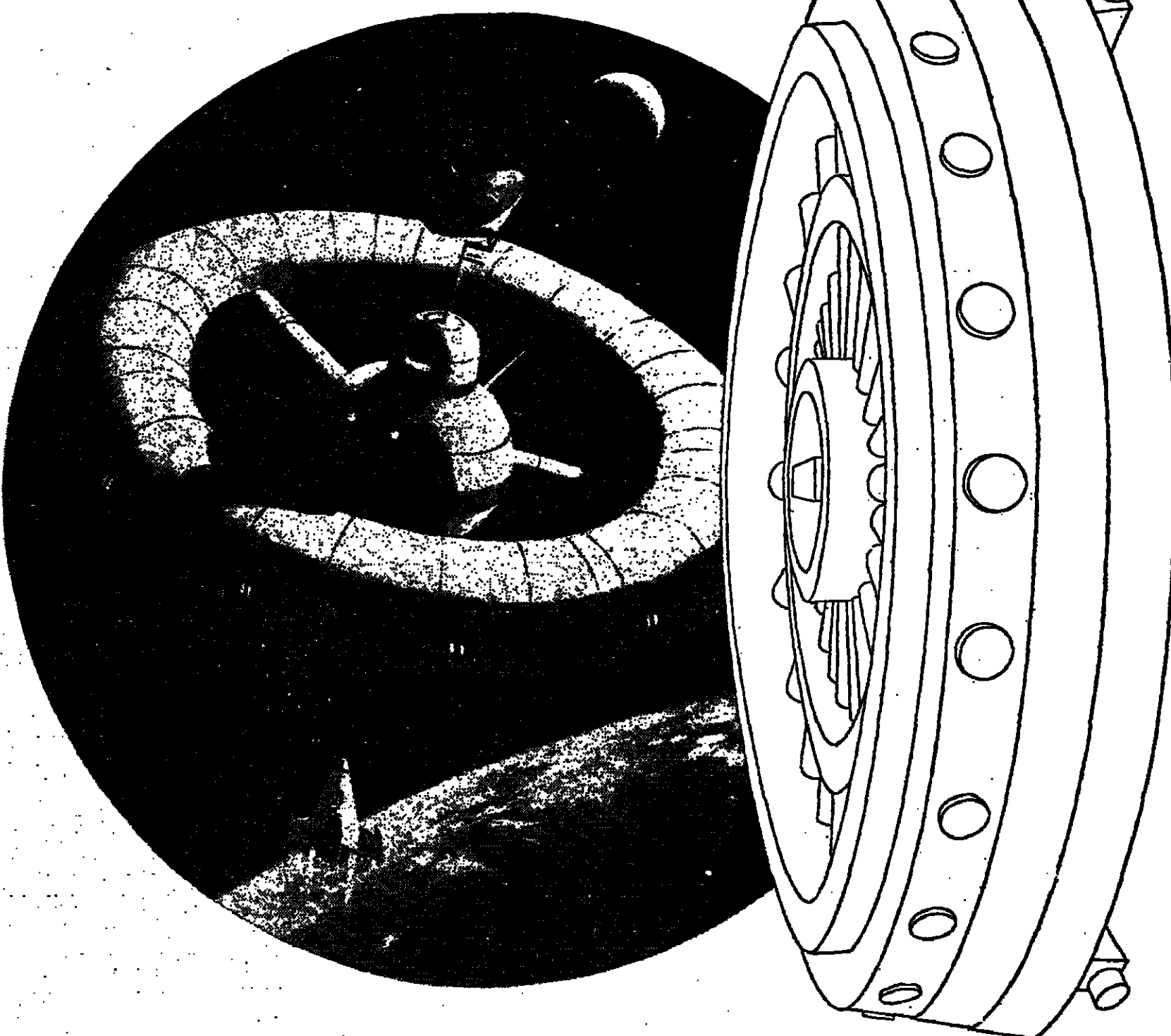
Nassau Branch/Columbus House  
Shirley and East Sts., Nassau, Bahamas  
Cable Address: FRANKBANK NASSAU

Franklin International Corp., New York, N.Y.  
American Swiss Credit Co., Ltd.,  
10 Pine Street, New York, N.Y.  
Wholly-owned subsidiaries

## ASSOCIATED BANKS

Banque Commerciale de Paris  
11, Rue de Tilsitt, Paris 17, France

Sterling Industrial Securities, Ltd.  
10 St. James Street, London, S.W. 1, England



# FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK

Offices Throughout New York City and Long Island

MEYERLENDER  
Suede & Leatherwear  
entirely on the premises  
FAUBOURG ST-HONORE  
2 Rue Royale, 2nd floor  
Paris - Tel: 265-12-35

EATION  
J. Zelle  
BATHING SUITS  
to measure  
He's only retail shop in Paris  
rue Clement Marot PARIS 8  
9 élysées 62.32 et 76 25

Xali  
ART-IN-JEWELS  
for the benefit of  
les petits lits bleus  
until may 22

ALLY FEINDLAY  
JEWELRY INTERNATIONAL  
new york chicago palm beach  
2, AVENUE MATHISON  
PARIS - 225-70-74  
Open 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.  
from monday to saturday  
The Gallery is open today.

As usual, the unusual  
**GEORGE BARING**  
Perfumes, Boutique Items  
Export Discount  
In the courtyard, 13 Rue Royale, Paris-8 - Tel: 265.42.27



## Capt. Cook: The Man in the Cockpit

Who would think that a whole year and a half has gone by since that stirring adventure in the skies during which a cool and level-headed TWA pilot, Capt. Donald J. Cook Jr., saved his jetliner, his crew and his passengers from a mentally disturbed hijacker armed with a carbine, a knife and a pistol—and also, incidentally, from a pack of FBI agents at the Kennedy International Airport in New York who made a clumsy if well-intentioned attempt to rescue him. Thanks to the captain's good humor and good sense, a nightmare that might have ended in disaster ended instead at Rome's Leonardo da Vinci international airport with the plane, the crew and the passengers unharmed. The hijacker, Raffaele Minichiello, an AWOL Marine corporal, was picked up later by the Italian police. Pretty nearly everybody who read about the affair regarded Capt. Cook as a hero; we said editorially, and meant it, too, that "we would nominate him for some high office—any office, in fact—if we didn't like to think of him flying planes up there. We'd go anywhere with Captain Cook."

Unfortunately, the captain did one thing that was impolitic. He criticized the FBI. Referring in an interview after the incident was over to the rescue attempt in New York, he said, "The FBI plan was damned near a prescription for getting the entire crew killed and the plane destroyed." The consequence of this *lèse majesté* was that the director of the FBI wrote a letter to TWA, "touching, among other things," in the words of the airline's board chairman, Charles C. Tillinghast Jr., "on Captain Cook's difficulties in the Air Force prior to his employment with TWA." What these difficulties may have been, if any, we do not know. We do know, however, that if Mr. Hoover had access to such information

as a result of his official position, he certainly had no business making use of it for personal reprisal.

It has been alleged that Mr. Hoover made attempts "to discourage FBI personnel from flying TWA" and "to prevent any service by FBI personnel on TWA flights." In a letter urging investigation of the whole affair by the Senate subcommittee on constitutional rights, Sen. George McGovern has charged that Mr. Hoover's action "constitutes a violation of the Civil Rights Act, the First Amendment right of free speech, and the Ninth Amendment right to privacy, plus a clear violation of Air Force regulations covering the disclosure of information concerning Air Force personnel, and a violation of exceptions to the Freedom of Information Act."

Well, that's a pretty large indictment. Without endorsing all of it, we are prepared to say simply that what Mr. Hoover has done seems to embrace the essential elements of what is commonly called "dirty pool." Mr. Hoover was charged, and very circumstantially, too, with employing the same sort of tactics against the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King—that is, using his official powers to dig up some irrelevant but nevertheless injurious information about a man who had dared to criticize the FBI and then leaking it where it could be calculated to do his critic the most harm.

We congratulate Mr. Tillinghast on appearing to be the kind of board chairman who deserves just the kind of tough, cool and courageous pilot he appears to have in Capt. Cook. And we suggest to Mr. Hoover and to Attorney General Mitchell that if they really want to know why there is so much "paranoia" about the FBI on and off Capitol Hill, they need only review the details of this unpleasant story.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Local Setback for the Tories

Britain's Conservative party returned to power in 1970 promising to curb soaring inflation and strikes. Instead prices have continued to rise at an annual rate of 9 percent, strikes are at an all-time peak this year and unemployment rocketed last month to its highest April figure since 1940.

These facts largely account for the Labor party's nationwide victory in local elections that far exceeded its fondest hopes. In British local elections are normally more of a referendum on national government performance than a test on local issues. Such a test for Prime Minister Heath's government after only 11 months in office may have been unfair; but that is clearly what has happened.

Labor not only recovered completely from its own disasters in the local balloting of 1968 but moved back to approximately the position of overall strength in town halls that it enjoyed just prior to its general election victory of 1964. Such a sweep is bound to boost party morale, severely damaged by

Labor's unexpected general election defeat last year.

Mr. Heath still commands a majority of thirty in the House of Commons, however, and is unlikely to be blown off course even if the pro-Labor trend continues through several impending parliamentary elections. What the defeat does do is to impair the government's prestige just as it is preparing for a hard struggle in Parliament and country to win sanction for Britain's membership in the European Economic Community, assuming that the negotiations can be completed in Brussels next month.

It is also at least a minor blow for Mr. Heath personally as he begins the important talks in Paris this week with President Pompidou, talks that could bridge the gaps on most of the issues yet to be resolved for British entry. The local elections were emphatically not about Britain's bid for membership in the Common Market, however, and only the more irresponsible among the opponents of entry would even suggest that they were.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Athens Looks Outward

Greece's foreign-policy moves have not been confined to its immediate neighbors. A trade protocol has been signed with China, and it is extending GATT-breaking trade terms to the Soviet Union. In addition there have been visits by senior ministers to such African countries as Ethiopia and Egypt. The aim is to be able to boast of an independent foreign policy, undisturbed by the outside. It comes, too, in the face of enforced withdrawal from the Council of Europe in December, 1969. It acts as a useful prod to remind the United States to keep in closer political and military touch—with NATO and the Sixth Fleet in mind. Nevertheless, Greece's choice of countries in its search for respectability and acceptance as a normal state remains odd. It is limited, too. For any logical extension of its relations with these new friends should lay it open to criticisms of hobnobbing with the very forces of chaos which the junta claims to have forestalled in its coup four years ago.

—From The Guardian (London).

### The Shakeup in Cairo

The current, not necessarily final, shakeup in Cairo is part of a struggle for power and influence, an effort to push through a particular domestic and foreign policy. Two notable "socialist" ideologues have lost their posts, which may indicate that President Sadat is anxious to maintain a pragmatic stance in the economic buildup which he has long advocated. As to the conflict with Israel, recent official Egyptian statements

have notably failed to mention this issue. It may be concluded that Sadat, Premier Mahmoud Fawzi and Foreign Minister Riad would like to proceed undisturbed on the road they have now embarked upon toward a "political" or treaty-based settlement with Israel. But this does not mean that Cairo will become more flexible in such key issues as the occupied territories. Some of the more militant elements may have now been shoved into the background, but they will unquestionably be heard from again if the Middle East peace efforts do not succeed.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

### The Europe Troop-Cut Plan

The strength of the opposition to Senator Mansfield's proposals, which includes ex-Presidents Johnson and Truman as well as several former secretaries of state and defense, makes it unlikely that the controversial amendments will be passed by Congress. Even if it gets through the Senate, it will probably be thrown out by the House of Representatives. But the continuing pressure in favor of American troop withdrawals should serve as a warning to Europe. The time has clearly come for the European members of NATO to consider how to organize their present complete dependence on the United States. It is the kind of long-term European problem which could well be discussed profitably by Mr. Heath and President Pompidou at their meeting later this week.

—From the Financial Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

MAY 20, 1896

PARIS—Deeply rooted in the Russian character is the strong unwavering faith which Vladimir, the "Red Sun," prince of Kiev, first implanted in his people. No nation is so reverential, none so swayed by the blended teaching of gospel and dogma. Rich and poor, the noble and the merchant and the peasant, evince the same trait, the proud boast of the Moscowite, that his country is "Holy" Russia and that God is the "Russian" God.

### Fifty Years Ago

MAY 20, 1921

LONDON—With a sufficiency of poetic justice, Mr. George Harvey's first public appearance in the old world as Ambassador of the United States, marked the definite end of "Wilsonism." The new ambassador spoke last night at the dinner of the Pilgrims Society, in the presence of Lloyd George and the Duke of York. Unequivocally, in a sound Yankee twang, Mr. Harvey told his audience, "The United States will not join the League of Nations."



## The Forgotten Neighbors

By James Reston

OTTAWA—Very few men manage to get political power without being corrupted or to give it up without being wounded and depressed. And Lester B. Pearson, the former prime minister of Canada, is one of them. Here he is at 74, after a career as strenuous as the Canadian winter, still working away on the great political and philosophical questions of the age, still living simply in his modest way—writing his memoirs, presiding over his seminars at Carleton University, and, on the side, looking after his ten grandchildren. Things are a little quieter in Ottawa, now coming into its late spring and blazing with tulips. The view of the world from here is very interesting. Prime Minister Trudeau is in the Soviet Union. The People's Republic of China has an embassy on the 12th floor of the Juliana Apartments looking over the spectacular river views of this capital, and the talk here is about the professional hockey playoffs, unemployment, and the separatist movement in Quebec among some of the French Canadians.

### A Marked Change

This is quite a change from the days when "Bills" Pearson was prime minister, arguing for "the Atlantic Community," acting as a bridge between Washington and London, and between the Western and Communist worlds.

Canada, under Trudeau, has reduced its commitments to the North Atlantic Alliance and recognized the Chinese government in Peking, and is now concentrating on new bilateral compromises with the Soviet Union. All this raises some fundamental questions for the Nixon administration. How do you reconcile a Chinese Communist Embassy in Ottawa—with American journalists and scholars coming here to get visas for Peking—with the obvious fact that there is no Peking embassy in Washington? Something is obviously changing here. The Canada of Trudeau is obviously more nationalistic than the Canada of Pearson was, just a short while ago. The commercial domination of Canada by the United States increases, but the confidence and trust of Canada in the United States, after Vietnam, decreases.

### More Troubled

After all the disorder, draft-dodging and drug problems of the last few years in the U.S., Canada is clearly more troubled about the United States today than it has been for many years. Meanwhile, the Canadian people are deeply divided at home. A visitor is startled to find thoughtful Canadians talking seriously about French Canada breaking away completely from the rest of Canada, and even about the dismemberment of the Canadian nation. So there is a dual problem.

Not only a difference between Ottawa and Washington about how to deal with Peking and Moscow but, even more important, a separatist movement in Canada itself, which could create vast new political disorders within the whole of North America. Even the most thoughtful men

and women in the Canadian capital seem to be worried about these divisions within Canada, and about foreign policy between the United States and Canada, and they wonder whether Washington is really thinking about these problems so close to home.

For the generation since the last World War, Canada has produced a remarkable company of politicians and civil servants who have helped to reconcile the differences between the Communist and the Western worlds. Men like Pearson, as well as Norman Robertson, and Arnold Heeney, both former Canadian ambassadors in Washington, among many others, have been very close to Washington and have worked effectively for collective security within North America and the hemisphere, and even for accommodation between the Communist and capitalist worlds.

### Basic Differences

But things are different now. The spirit may be the same, but the personalities and the policies are different. Trudeau, off in Moscow, is much more nationalistic than Pearson, whom he succeeded, and much more concerned about domestic problems than about foreign policies.

Meanwhile, President Nixon is likewise concentrating on divi-

sions at home and on problems in Moscow and Peking, while the issues of the Western Hemisphere are being minimized, if not ignored.

Maybe after Vietnam, all this will be changed but, for the moment, trouble is clearly brewing among the neighbors. If the thoughtful Canadians are right, and the separatist movement in French Canada is as serious as they say, not only the unity of Canada, but the security of the hemisphere will be a fundamental issue of the future.

Ironically, Canada seems to feel that the United States is playing too dominant a role in its commercial affairs, but the truth is that Washington, preoccupied with the war in Indochina, is actually thinking very little about the divisions and problems developing in the Western Hemisphere.

Looking ahead to the rest of the 1970s, few things could cause Washington more trouble than a divided Canada or the spread of Communist-supported radical movements, as in Chile. Washington is concentrating now on Thieu and Ky in Saigon, and paying little attention to Trudeau in Ottawa or Allende in Santiago. But the struggles of the future may very well lie closer to home—in Canada, Cuba and Central and South America.

## 47 Million Bystanders

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—It is possible that, quite unnoticed, a revolution is taking place in American politics: an expansion of the electorate of historic proportions.

We think of ours as "government by the people" but that is true only within limits. Participation in our elections is far from universal. In 1968, 47 million Americans of voting age—far more than voted for either Richard Nixon or Hubert Humphrey—were bystanders in the election.

Those with college degrees voted in twice the proportion of those with less than five years of schooling; the rich more heavily than the poor; home-owners more heavily than renters; older persons more heavily than younger.

In part this represented varying levels of interest or indifference to the election outcome—but only in part. To a far greater degree, it measured differing skill in overcoming the barriers to registration that make this one of the lowest-participation popular democracies in the world.

Now, for the first time, a concerted effort is being made to expand the size of the electorate by knocking down those barriers. John Gardner's citizens lobby, Common Cause, is in the forefront of the drive in the courts and the state legislatures.

### Stakes Very High

The stakes can hardly be exaggerated. In addition to 1968's 47 million non-voters, almost 25 million new voters between 18 and 25 will have become eligible by 1972. If all of them registered and voted, we could almost double the 73 million voters who participated in the last presidential election and thereby reconstruct the whole landscape of American politics.

That will not happen, of course,

but some major steps to enlarge the electorate have already occurred, and others are certain.

The 18-year-old vote for President is a fact, and at last count 26 of the necessary 38 states had ratified the constitutional amendment permitting the young voters to participate in state and local elections as well.

Residency requirements—a major barrier in this mobile society—were limited to 30 days for presidential voting by the Voting Rights Act of 1970.

A three-judge federal court has ruled unconstitutional a Tennessee law setting a one-year-in-state and three-month-in-locality residency requirement for voting in state elections. If that decision is affirmed by the Supreme Court when it comes up on appeal next fall, it could knock out similarly restrictive laws in two-thirds of the states.

Elsewhere, suits have been filed or are being prepared, often with the help of the Common Cause voting-rights unit, challenging early registration deadlines, restrictions on campus registration and voting by students, and other practices that limit political participation.

### Arizona Action

Over the weekend Common Cause joined a group of Arizona legislators in asking the Justice Department to meet its responsibility under the Voting Rights Act to halt a purge of the voter lists in that state.

Common Cause is also working in at least 14 legislatures, drafting and lobbying for laws to ease registration procedures, facilitate absentee voting and encourage participation in party nominating activities.

There is legislation in Congress—sponsored by one-sixth of the Senate and a large group of House members—to authorize a census-like, door-to-door enroll-

## Letters

### The Vietnam POWs

The writer of this letter is an international representative of an organization called American Prisoners of War and Missing in Action in Southeast Asia. Her son, a U.S. Marine captain, has been missing in Vietnam for more than five years.

Hanoi Radio has announced that Hanoi will accept 570 of their seriously sick and wounded from the prisons of South Vietnam. I understand that this acceptance will take place "at sea" on June 4th.

This is an extremely significant move for it is the first, absolutely the first, showing of any humanitarian concern, by the North Vietnamese, for any prisoners of war. They have been as callous and intransigent regarding their own men as they have been about the American prisoners and missing and their families.

This is an important first for another reason. And that is that this is the first time, the only time, the North Vietnamese have accepted any proposals apropos the negotiations in Paris. This can be, this must be, the turning point for real progress at the Paris peace talks.

If the North Vietnamese can bring themselves to acknowledge and abide by the humanitarian concepts of the Geneva Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war they may be more acceptable in our world of civilized nations. Of course, there is yet to be a first for the Viet Cong and the Father Land, whose inhuman attitudes have also been so apparent in Paris.

If asked how this affects us, since our son has been known only as Missing in Action for over five years, I would have to reply as follows: We have no proof of either his death or his survival; therefore, if the American seriously sick and wounded were ever released he could be one of those men. We are working for the repatriation, in a neutral country, of all prisoners held captive for a long period of time, due to the Vietnam conflict, and if that ever happens, our son would surely qualify in that category if he lived.

If our son did not survive, which we acknowledge as a possibility, our efforts will not have been in vain. It will be gratifying to know that we have helped obtain the release of other gallant men who did survive. While our anxieties and hopes are deeply felt and personal, we still had to consider the welfare of all our American men and their families as our responsibilities, too.

As American citizens we could do no less. As the proud parents of a fine young man, who freely offered his life in the service of his country, how could we be less than grateful or less brave than he and the other fine men like him? Our son had traveled extensively in both the free and the Communist world and he saw, understood and felt the difference between the free and oppressed peoples. Our son considered himself a citizen of the world and believed it his duty to help the South Vietnamese people attain and enjoy the freedom that he, as a member of a free society, had and knew to be so precious.

We, his parents, as World Citizens also must work for the release of all captives of all the countries involved in the Vietnam conflict; for all are victims of the aggression of the Communist leaders of Hanoi.

Surely the families of all prisoners and missing men must share the same burdens of the

sorrow of the anxieties for the welfare of their sons, husbands and fathers. Therefore, we believe the North Vietnamese very well in recognizing this and in realizing that the Geneva Conventions were conceived in the interest of protecting all man—people of the Communist countries as well as the people of Free World.

Mrs. RUSSELL H. DAVIS  
Brussels.

### Snow's Record

"Lars should have good memories," or do their homework fore going into print. Mr. B. ton Bedner asserted in your column (Letters, May 18) that "Lars" Mao's cohorts, but they came to power, just as reformers." Serious students of revolutionary history know the contrary—that it was I first warned the public—as early as 1941—not to be taken in such nonsense. Less prejudiced readers may find historical documentation of the facts. "The Agrarian Reformer" is a chapter in my book "You to the Beginning," as well as the scholarly China Quartet (April-June, 1968). My views on the "excesses of Communism" may also be found in my book "As for Lois Snow, she has written about China until now."

Come back again after a study of Mr. Bedner.  
EDGAR SNOW  
Vaud, Switzerland.

### Children Abroad

I must take issue with Werkan's views on the perils rearing children abroad (May 5). Did he, I wonder, interview in depth an equal number of undisturbed children overseas families, or balance findings against those from group of American-based ethnic in similar economic and circumstances? His expertise with French children, who would hardly accept relevant all PCV's are young adults with emotional difficulties, if where they exist, cannot in cases be related to the stress of a foreign childhood.

In our highly mobile American society, there are fewer children growing up in communities in which they were born. A move from Montreal to Los Angeles must surely be upsetting to the insecure child. But the child of a PCV would hardly accept relevant all PCV's are young adults with emotional difficulties, if where they exist, cannot in cases be related to the stress of a foreign childhood.

On what evidence does he base his contention that fathers overseas are any more involved in their work than fathers at home? Many fathers prefer overseas precisely because they seem to be able to spend measurably more time with their families, from long commuting school and the demands of numerous senior employees of large home offices.

The practice of delegating rearing of young children to a study mothers grows yearly common in the United States: an increasing number of mothers take up full-time employment outside the home. Is it fair to say that a babysitter or a care center is arguably better for the child than a nanny or smother who often gives the affection to the children in charge as she would give own?

Perhaps the derisive practices blackly alluded to the article do exist, but never my experience in five for countries (four of which were the Middle or Far East) have been witness to any of them. The same discretion is exerted in the choice of domestic playmates as is exercised in choice of day-care centers, same happy results will occur.

And as for those overseas American children who "somewhat have learned to hate the U.S. States and everything it stands for," ask Dr. Werkan to plain the director of a band of American youth, overwhelming majority of whom have been reared solely in United States, who are not the most relentless and criticism of their mother country? American children abroad frequently hold the United States in great reverence, being born to make for themselves comparisons between freedoms and privileges and offers its young people and denied the youth of many countries. And they are apt to be racially, geographically or linguistically prejudiced against their children of limited experience.

I invite Dr. Werkan to some of those overseas American children I have known in the fourteen years, none of whom are healthy, positive, balanced people who fortunately will need his professional help.

MRS. S. E. CUTLER  
Oxford, England.



## U.S. Unit Gets Dow, BASF Fiber Output

The American Exchange index closed at 25.87 up .04. Cinerama was the most active issue, closing with a loss of 3/8 at 5 1/8.

# Port Curbs Textiles in to Start

etary John A. Connally on world  
etary problems. Before re-  
turning on Sunday, he also plans  
to meet officials of the Federal  
Reserve and the International  
Monetary Fund.

8 years old

ferent industries echoed this motif today. Many of them said that business either was getting better or was likely to rebound before the end of 1971.

**Take National Airlines for everything under the sun.**

\*Movies by In-Flight Motion Pictures, Inc. Available at nominal charge.

**D. ROSS, President**  
**Asesiones Alba, S. A.**  
**Dept. H-1**  
**Box 336, Mexico 6, D. F.**  
**Telefones: Tel 532-44-18**

on for talks with Treasury Secretary John B. Connally on world monetary problems. Before returning on Sunday, he also plans to meet officials of the Federal Reserve and the International Monetary Fund.

## Nixon Powers Extended

WASHINGTON, May 19 (Reuters).—President Nixon yesterday signed into law a bill that extends the President's discretionary authority to establish mandatory wage and price controls. The White House said, however, that the President has no plans to use this authority.

## Nixon Powers Extended

WASHINGTON, May 19 (Reuters).—President Nixon yesterday signed into law a bill that extends the President's discretionary authority to establish mandatory wage and price controls. The White House said, however, that the President has no plans to use this authority.

Traditional  
SCOTCH with  
age appeal



**HOUSE  
OF  
LORDS**  
8 years old



### Giscard to Washington

PARIS May 19 (UPI).—French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing flew today to Washington for talks with Treasury Secretary John B. Connally on world monetary problems. Before returning on Sunday, he also plans to meet officials of the Federal Reserve and the International Monetary Fund.









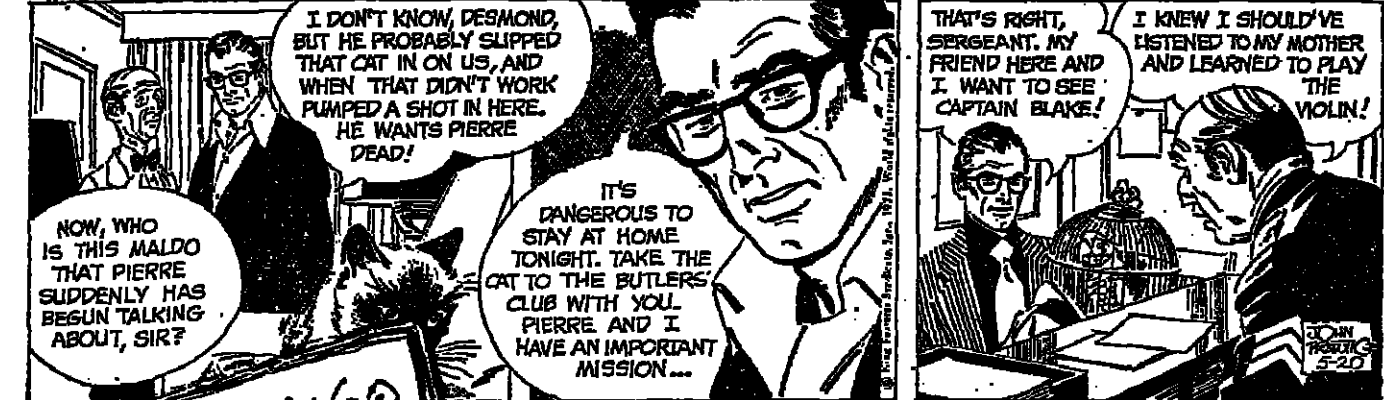
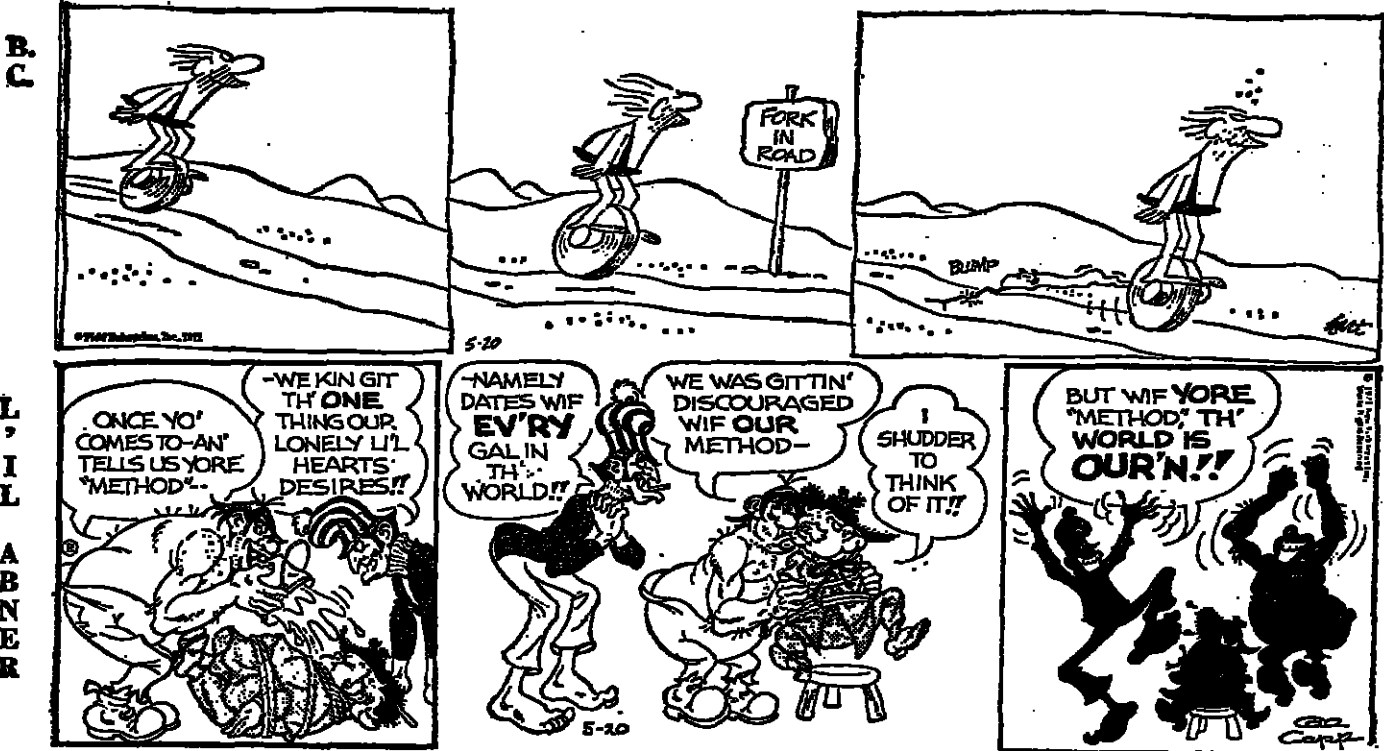
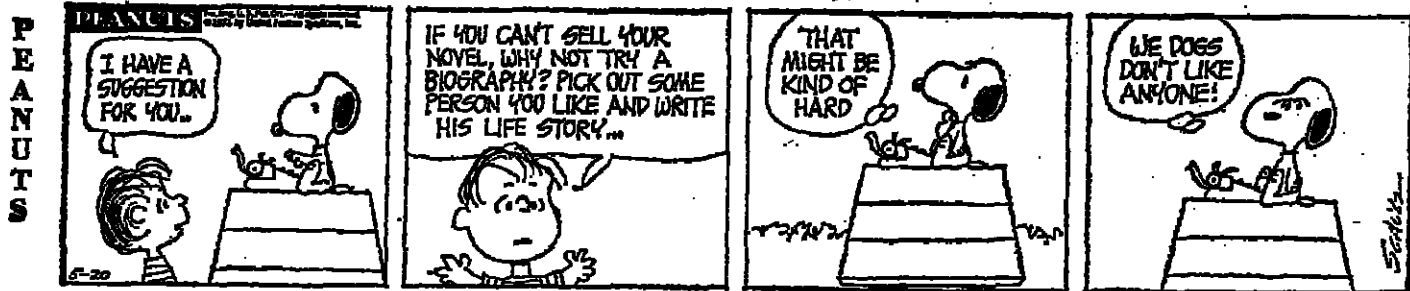












## BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Blackwood and Gerber are deceptively simple conventions. They both have various built-in possibilities for abuse and confusion.

Exactly when four no-trump should be natural, for example, is a question no expert has ever answered satisfactorily. There are many obscure situations in which ambiguity can creep in, and disrupt even a well-established partnership.

In the diagrammed auction South has opened one club and jumped to two no-trump over his partner's one-spade response. Would four no-trump by North now be Blackwood? Experts would say no. A raise of one no-trump to two no-trump to four no-trump is always natural, although some raises of three no-trump to four may be arguable. Whether the four-club jump over two no-trump should be regarded as Gerber is distinctly debatable, especially since South has bid clubs. Luckily for North and South they were on the same wavelength.

North and South bid well to reach the grand slam. North's jump to four clubs was a natural move toward slam, and South interpreted it as such. If North had wanted to ask about aces, he would have made a bid at the three-level and followed with four no-trump.

This was one of the rare situations in which it is appropriate for a player who has bid no-trump naturally to bid four no-trump conventionally.

South's purpose in bidding four no-trump and five no-trump was not so much to find out about North's aces and kings as to inform North that all the aces are present and that a grand slam seems possible. The South hand, with every high card pulling its weight, was as good as it could have been in the

light of the previous two no-trump bids.

With this information, North made a good decision by jumping to seven clubs. The heart queen was led, and, after winning, South at once cashed the diamond ace and ruffed a diamond. He then returned to his hand twice more, once in hearts and once in spades, to ruff his two remaining diamonds. Trumps were drawn, and the grand slam was claimed.

NORTH		SOUTH (D)	
♠ KQ873	♠ A54	♠ A54	♠ A54
♥ 62	♥ AK	♥ AK	♥ AK
♦ 5	♦ A764	♦ A764	♦ A764
♣ AQ1074	♣ KJ93	♣ KJ93	♣ KJ93
WEST		EAST	
♠ 6	♠ J1092	♠ J1092	♠ J1092
♥ QJ1054	♥ 9873	♥ 9873	♥ 9873
♦ K92	♦ QJ1083	♦ QJ1083	♦ QJ1083
♣ 8652	♣ —	♣ —	♣ —

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

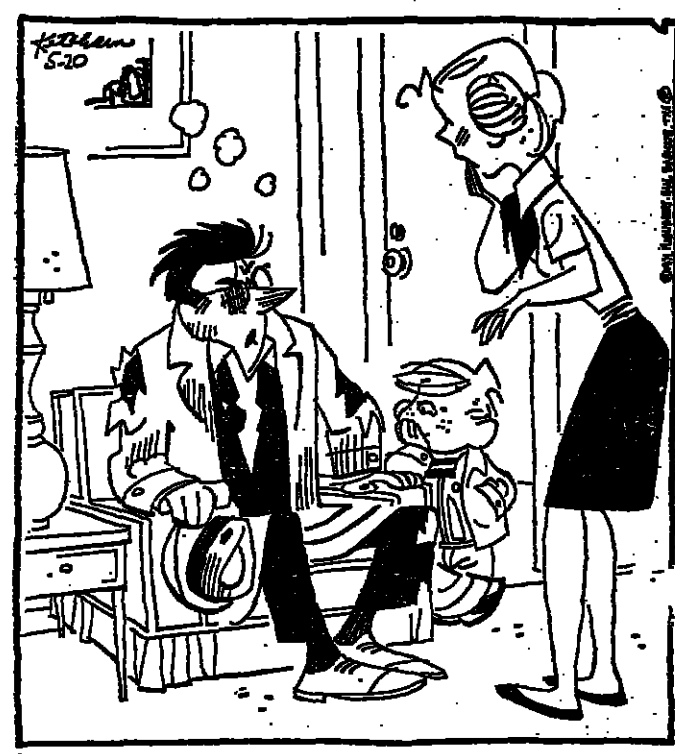
South	West	North	East
1♣	Pass	1♠	Pass
2NT	Pass	4♣	Pass
4NT	Pass	5♣	Pass
5NT	Pass	7♣	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart queen.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

STING	SAVE	APOS
FEET	TREY	GIUM
ALIGN	ALLEVIATE	
RESERVED	CELESTE	
CLIMATE	PUPI	
TAINTS	DELICATE	
AMANT	WIN	MOLES
UPROOTED	APPOSE	
MOB	QUOTES	
SALVAGE	SUVER	
ARENA	APARTHEID	
TOURISM	PALESTINE	
OSSA	VEER	WILVER
NEEN	EDDY	TRUST

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DYNAD	KIHCC	BOBING	DRUCIT
Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here			

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: UNCAP TRIPE EIGHTY UTMOST

Answer: What he made from pulp—"PAPER" MONEY

## BOOKS

### LOVE IN THE RUINS

The Adventures of a Bad Catholic at a T Near the End of the World

By Walker Percy, Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 403 pp.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

JUST keep it up and see where it gets you: this is the message of the futuristic novel. It takes our present behavior and carries it to its logical conclusion, which almost invariably turns out to be a reduction ad absurdum. The futuristic novelist is more interested in ideas than people. His characters are merely manikins for a moral; they wear it like an ill-fitting suit or dress. In "Love in the Ruins," Walker Percy has worked hard to avoid this dehumanization. His hero, Thomas More, is almost redemptively human. To demonstrate that he exists, the author has given him satyras, psychosis, lapsed Catholicism, large bowel complaints, alcoholism and many other fairly fishes with humanity. All the same, he is a charming fellow, an appealing tragicomic character who is closely related to Percy's hero in his first novel, "The Moviegoer," which won the National Book Award ten years ago.

We meet More in the 1980s, as he is preparing to save the people of the United States from the consequences of our contemporary foolishness. The whole country is violently polarized: black and white, liberal and conservative, dropout and Establishment. We have been involved in the war in "Bosnia" for 15 years and there is no sign of a resolution. The country is crumbling into ruins because no one checks to see a republican anywhere. Under such circumstances, conservatives have begun to fall victim to "unreasonable" rages and large bowel complaints. Liberals are more apt to contract "sexual impotence, morning terror, and a feeling of abstraction of the self from the self."

A ne'er-do-well physician and psychiatrist, More, is tinkering toward a machine to treat these symptoms. His "lapsesometer" enables him to locate and measure areas of psychic imbalance—lapses—in the brain, but it can only diagnose, not cure. For treatment, More is forced to rely on homey, rule-of-thumb remedies. When Ted Tennis, for example, becomes so abstracted from himself that he cannot make love to his wife, the doctor prescribes "recovery of the self through ordeal." He orders Ted to walk home from work through Honey Island Swamp, which is infested with mosquitoes, leeches, vampire bats, ticks, flies, alligators, moccasins, copperheads, bandit guerrillas and Michigan State dropouts. Reinducted into reality by these agencies, Ted falls happily into his Tanya's arms.

The stage is set for Dr. Faustus, and he arrives on one, in the form of Art Immanuel. Representing the CIA or something "a bit more exalted," as well as the combined Rockefeller, Ford and Carnegie Foundations, Art wants to go into partnership with More, who in a weak moment agrees. Then all hell—or all human nature—breaks loose. Following More's lead, Art has developed an attachment for the lapsometer that enables it not only to diagnose symptoms, but also to intensify them as well. He uses it to

disinhibit the whole pot until everyone erupts and of psychic fallout drifts country. Only blacks are to the fallout, because cannot penetrate their position. Everyone else can prejudices, hatreds and conclusions.

It all ends in open war between black and white, as rampages by member love community in the wholesale burning and disorder. The blacks win come the dominant in apolls of war are golf, bling, ulcers and hypertension gets his first case of at from the self in a black; the cleverest plot in it but then it's not the war. Far less preachy than "Brave New World," it's funnier too. There's a in which Immanuel s the "musical-crotic" More's brain and turns into a kind of Kierkegaardian joke. Kierkegaard has improved considerably his second novel, "The Tiesman." His sentence longer four half or un ous, and his eye and sharper. There are capsule characterizations: "She's not my to a certain kind of Smit thin moody Smithie who check on knee, doesn't freshmen, doesn't focus and is prone to quick cisions, leaping onto basketed bike and riding out explanation." Or "Maybe he's the best type, the sergeant-yeom the hills, the good co the hurricane comes, he low with the truck: co got to get those folk there."

What Percy is sayi with his satire got some Northern intel out of joint. Immo presumably speaks for t ment, says of his ab with the lapsometer: "do anything to anybody; help people do what the do." We facilitate socie tion in order to isolat If people show a tender interest in a certain way, take the interaction in accumulate reliable data lated, this argues that—or "deliberate object argument gives every ac its head until they brev other's."

It turns demora; laboratory experiment; and black race—a whol periment without a gos 2 guiding hypothesis. If Percy suggests, from a under to soulless prag belief that everything abie—and multipubli lost our feeling for th mystery of life and at the end of the b gets off a good "bad crack: The trouble star one character say, abandoned the Lakin i

## CROSSWORD

By W

ACROSS		DOWN	
1 Drinks	47 What Johnnie can't do	12 Golden word	13 Garden
5 Tropical bird	48 Fabric-coloring method	21 Passen	23 "Odysse
10 — blue	52 Externate	25 Electr	26 Covere
14 Color	56 Wading bird	27 Persian sight	28 Secret
15 Fine cloth of Bengal	57 German author	29 Nervy	31 Kraut
16 Red deer	59 Bird known for straight flight	35 Famed	37 Ellis Pa
17 Poison ivy aftermath	60 Unpleasant person	38 Certain race	39 High m
18 Turnstile fodder	61 Of an acid	40 Butter	41 Certain
19 Italian family	62 Leeds's river	42 Utensil	43 Turkish
20 Nabokov novel	63 On one's	44 Choose	45 Exam-
22 San — of	64 Baking ingredient	46 Island	47 Morning song
23 Red fame	65 Polter holding	48 Like highly	49 Layer or sponge
24 Highway name		50 Goddess of retribution	51 Churchill
25 Common French verb		52 Topics	53 Emerge
26 One with a bright future			54 Colum
27 Garments			55 Pitcher
28 Tropical vine	1 Eagerly awaiting		56 French
29 Swoboda and Hunt	2 Grey,		
30 New Guinea port	3 Chaplin ex-wife		
31 African grass	4 Business letter abbr.		
32 Part of a dog's foot	4 Famed Atlantic island		
33 Transport	5 Morning song		
34 — gratia	6 Like highly		
35 Bird: Lat.	7 Layer or sponge		
36 Dinesen and Andersen	8 Goddess of retribution		
37 N.C. city	9 Churchill		
38 Vedic god	10 Topics		
	11 Emerge		

